

Brazil Reinstates Direct Elections For Its President

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — Congress voted unanimously Thursday to amend Brazil's constitution to reinstate direct presidential elections, meeting a popular demand frustrated by 21 years of military rule.

The Congress passed several other major political bills. These will allow illiterate people to vote, legalize the Communist Party, establish direct elections for mayors of state capitals, grant greater freedom to form and operate political parties and end a system that allowed a congressman to be dismissed for voting against a party proposal.

Representative José Gilberto, who sponsored the bill allowing direct presidential elections, called the vote "an enormous advance for democracy." He said: "There was yesterday and there's today and today is totally different. Today we have an absolutely free political system."

"It cleans the house of the military regime," said Representative Arthur Virgilio Neto, of the gov-

ernment's Brazilian Democratic Movement Party.

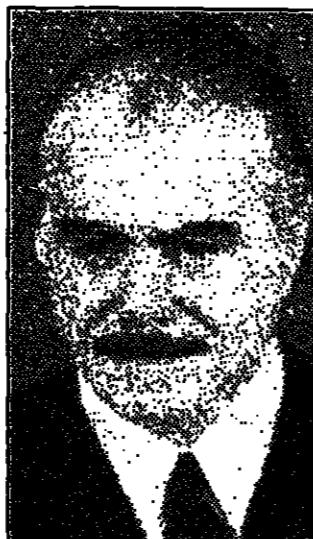
Brazilians last voted for president in 1960. The military seized power in 1964, yielding only this year to civilian rule.

The presidential election measure was sent to Congress by President José Sarney, who had been elected vice president by an electoral college and took office on April 21 when President-elect Tancredo Neves died after a 38-day illness.

Mr. Neves won a lopsided victory over Paulo Salim Maluf on Jan. 15 in the 686-member electoral college because of defections from the military-backed Social Democratic Party.

In an initial round of voting, the constitutional amendment was approved in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, 458-0, and the Senate approved it with 62 of a possible 69 votes.

On the second and final ballot Thursday, the Congress unanimously approved the measure in a



President José Sarney

join session. It takes effect immediately.

The right to vote for president became a emotional popular issue

early last year. Millions of Brazilians

were on the streets to demand

direct elections, showing a political

force virtually unknown under the

military regime.

But there were few people in the

congressional galleries during the

voting that began Wednesday night.

The rules have changed since

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Party Rivals Seize on U.S. Trade Issue But Attacks Appear to Aid Nakasone

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Rival politicians in the governing Liberal Democratic Party have seized upon the trade crisis between the United States and Japan as an issue on which they hope to challenge Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

But none has made noticeable headway so far, and some political commentators say they suspect that Mr. Nakasone has grown stronger as the result of open unity within the party.

The big question has been what, if anything, the government should do to stimulate domestic demand and thus improve the chances that Japanese will heed their prime minister's call to buy more foreign products. A cabinet advisory panel last month recommended new tax policies and stimulative government spending as ways to increase buying power, along with shorter working hours to give people more time to spend their money.

Mr. Nakasone, although generally welcoming these proposals, has reacted idly to suggestions that taxes should be cut and public works programs expanded. One of his main priorities since taking office in late 1982 has been to reduce Japan's huge budget deficits, which in percentage terms are larger than those of the United States. Consequently, his cabinets have adopted only austerity budgets.

To reduce Japan's considerable trade surplus against the United States, the prime minister has put less emphasis on increasing domestic demand than on removing tariffs and other barriers to imports. In support, the government's Economic Planning Agency issued a



Yasuhiro Nakasone

report this week asserting that in come-tax reductions would neither stimulate consumption nor alter a basic Japanese tendency toward high savings rates.

But other Liberal Democratic elders say government priorities should be reversed, and for them the trade crisis could not have come at a more convenient time.

Even before the protectionist fever in Washington reached its present level, some of them were calling for lower taxes and more government spending. Their contention was that Mr. Nakasone had tightened belts too far and that Japan should be building the highways and new housing that were neglected during its economic high growth years.

As they now see it, the trade issue is simply one more reason to adopt

the sort of "reflationary" policies that the prime minister has resisted. The result has been a choosing-up of sides among senior party members, most of them old rivals of Mr. Nakasone.

Opposing him are two former cabinet members, Toshiro Komoto and Kiuchi Miyazawa, and the party's vice president, Susumu Nishikido. Supporting the prime minister are such current cabinet members as the foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and the finance minister, Noboru Takeshita.

The most important factor may be the one thing all these men have in common — an ambition to succeed Mr. Nakasone when his term expires in November 1986.

Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Komoto, for example, have championed the cause of looser budgets for some time. But others have not been involved conspicuously in economic matters until recently. Mr. Nishikido, for instance, appears to have grown concerned only since last fall, when he briefly and unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Nakasone for the party presidency.

Still, the prime minister seems to have strengthened his hand. For one thing, political commentators say, his opponents are divided. For another, he has begun to emerge from the shadow of his chief benefactor, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who was found guilty in 1983 in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Mr. Tanaka, often described as the Liberal Democratic kingmaker, was hospitalized on Feb. 27 after a stroke. In the absence of a strong behind-the-scene figure, Mr. Nakasone has found it easier to assert himself, some commentators say.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EC's Budget Advanced by Parliament

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Community cleared a major obstacle Thursday in efforts to get a working budget for this year as its Parliament passed the bulk of the 1985 budget proposals that had been approved by member governments.

But the Parliament refused to approve a final spending figure, saying a more realistic sum should emerge at a second budget reading, expected next month.

The Parliament rejected the budget in December because the spending proposals of 26 billion European Currency Units (\$19 billion) were below the foreseen commitments. The 10 governments have since agreed to provide the subsidies needed to make up the difference, estimated at 2 billion ECU's.

Another breakthrough Thursday was the defeat of proposals that would have blocked payment of a budget rebate to Britain that had been agreed to by the other nine community governments.

The budget deficit resulted from the exhaustion of the community's main source of revenue, a 1-percent share of value-added-tax levies. This share is to be increased to 1.4 percent next year.

Members of Parliament say that a final budget figure can be agreed on only after agriculture ministers have finally fixed 1985 farm prices. They also want higher spending on food aid and other projects, which could bring total spending to a record 28.5 billion ECUs, compared with last year's 27 billion ECUs.

New Budget Package Wins Reagan's Support

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan agreed Thursday to a new Republican budget plan that would limit military spending increases to the level of inflation and delay Social Security raises, an aide to Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, said.

The aide said Mr. Reagan telephoned Mr. Stennis from Lisbon where the president is ending his European tour, to lobby for his vote on the budget compromise plan.

[The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, confirmed Mr. Reagan's support of the proposal, The Associated Press reported.]

The new budget plan was put together by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, who said it would cut "\$53 to \$6 billion" from the deficit, which is currently estimated at about \$200 billion.

Mr. Dole, who was unable to get the Senate to agree to the original budget he worked out with Mr. Reagan, has spent this week seeking the support of both senators and the White House for a new plan, including the limit on military spending above inflation.

Mr. Dole's revised budget would also freeze Social Security payments at current levels, delaying for a year scheduled cost-of-living raises. The Senate voted last week to grant full payments, rejecting a more modest cut proposed earlier.

The new Republican budget plan also would retain, at lower levels, many of the domestic spending

programs Mr. Reagan wanted to end. The proposal contains no tax increases.

Earlier Thursday, the Senate voted to continue federal subsidies through fiscal 1986 and delay Social Security raises, an aide to Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, said.

On a vote of 53-41, the Senate approved an amendment from Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, to keep \$616 million in subsidies for the National Railroad Passenger Corp. That is 90 percent of the current amount going to the railroad.

The thrust of this is to keep Amtrak rolling," Mr. Specter said, noting that if the funding is not provided, Amtrak will stop operating on September 30 and cause an enormous national dislocation affecting 20 million riders. The action would still have to be taken by the House.

After that vote, Mr. Dole said he still did not know if he had enough support to push a revamped version of Mr. Reagan's budget through the Senate. His party has a 53-47 majority in the chamber.

The situation was confused by the fact that three senators were hospitalized Thursday. They were J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, who had abdominal pains; John P. East, Republican of North Carolina, who has a thyroid condition; and Pete Wilson, Republican of California, who underwent surgery Wednesday for a ruptured appendix.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Reagan Lashes Back at Gorbachev; Soviet Parade Stresses Military Might

Moscow Holds A Huge Rally For V-E Day

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union marked the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany on Thursday with a Red Square parade that included tanks and artillery from World War II as well as some new weaponry never seen in public.

World War II veterans in their old uniforms and a contingent of partisan fighters in soft caps, their chests bright with medals, joined the march.

Addressing the parade, Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov spoke of the "invincibility of the land of the Soviets" and said that "retribution will be inevitable" for anyone who encroaches on the security of the Soviet Union or its partners.

While paying tribute to its wartime allies, including the United States, Britain and France, Marshal Sokolov said, "The whole world knows that it was the Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to victory" and to "saving world civilization."

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, led the 13 members of the ruling Politburo in reviewing the hourlong parade from atop the Lenin mausoleum.

In an address at a reception later, he said: "In the Russian language, the word 'vict' which dear to us all, has two meanings. One is 'our planet.' The other is 'absence of war.' And these two meanings are indivisible."

The U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, boycotted the parade and a speech by Mr. Gorbachev on Wednesday night in which the Soviet leader criticized the United States as an aggressive force in the world today. American spokesmen said the reasons for the boycott were the belligerent tone of the celebrations and the shooting in March of a U.S. military officer in East Germany by a Soviet sentry.

Throughout the sunny afternoon after the parade, veterans from around the city gathered in the squares and parks of Moscow for the reunions that have become a Victory Day tradition.

Around the country, from the central square of Leningrad, which withstood a nearly three-year siege, to Volgograd, where a million people died in a battle that turned the tide of the war, the parades were followed by similar outpourings. Volgograd then was known as Stalingrad.

Moscow's parade began with a 20-minute march-through that included detachments from Poland and Czechoslovakia and troops from modern units.

Then the Russian armor roared to life, and 20 museum-piece T-34 tanks, the pride of the defense of



Lisbon Speech Is Critical of Communism

The Associated Press

LISBON — President Ronald Reagan, addressing the Portuguese legislature Thursday, sharply criticized Soviet and Nicaraguan leaders and declared that Western nations must remain militarily strong "so that never again would we be forced" to "resort to violence" to safeguard liberty.

Warning of threats of Soviet aggression that have persisted since the end of World War II, Mr. Reagan rejected criticism from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and accused Nicaragua of "interfering with democracy in the Americas."

At a Kremlin rally Wednesday, the Soviet leader had called the United States "the forward edge of the war menace to mankind."

The House of Representatives passed, 322-93, a nonbinding resolution Thursday calling for the expulsion of Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin unless the Soviet Union apologizes for the shooting death of U.S. Army Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr., a Post International reporter.

Representative William Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, said he had not checked with the White House or State Department on the resolution, an amendment to the State Department spending bill, but said "it is time to get tough."

Representative Henry Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, countered that the resolution "stinks, literally" and that if Republicans want to be tough on the Soviet Union, "pass a resolution declaring war. That will really send a message."

About 40 Communist Party delegates to Portugal's Assembly of the Republic walked out of the chamber before Mr. Reagan delivered the final major speech of his 10-day European tour, after conferring with Prime Minister Mario Soares.

The president began his speech by ad-libbing to the remaining delegates. "I'm sorry that some of the chairs on the left seem to be uncomfortable."

At another point in his address, which was warmly applauded by those remaining of the 250-member assembly, Mr. Reagan interjected that the meaning of democracy included "the right to speak to assemble, to publish and to vote, even to walk out."

Afterward the Communists issued a statement saying their walkout was intended to display "indignation and repulse as to Mr. Reagan's presence, especially after his homage to Nazi criminals, members of the SS, in the cemetery of Bitburg."

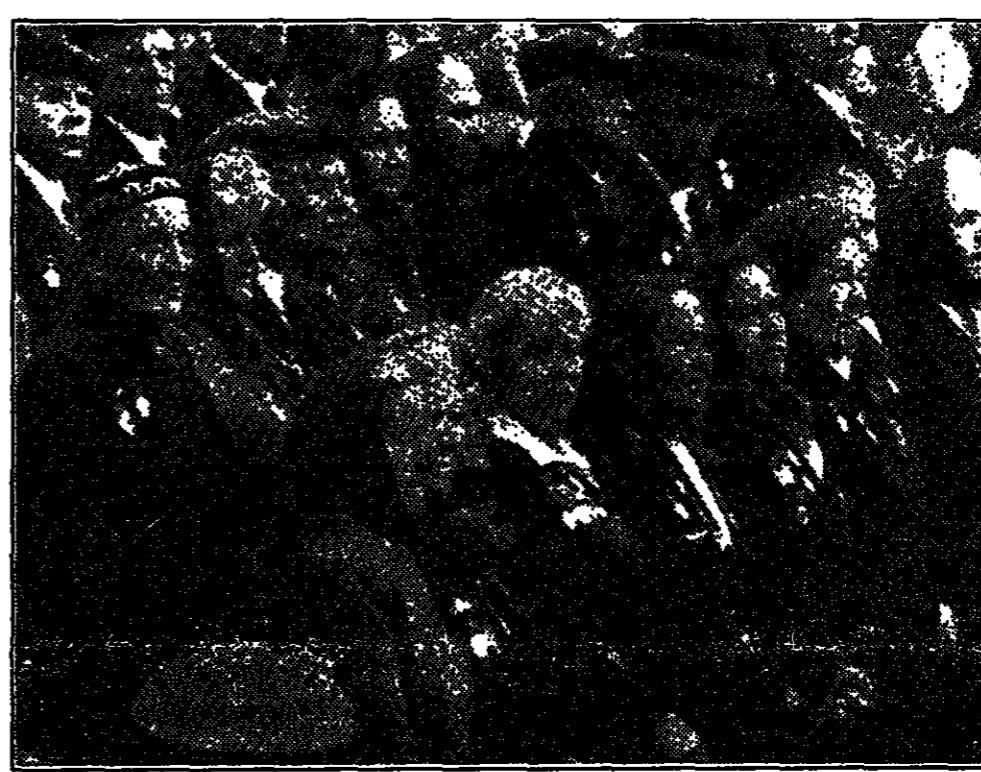
The president congratulated Portugal for turning away from 42 years of dictatorial rule to embrace democracy, and criticized communist societies.

He said it is in "the collectivist way of producing explorers, Mr. Reagan said, "Once again, you are charting a new course, not just for Portugal but for all others, especially those people of the Third World with whom your long-established ties permit you to speak with a special trust, wisdom and candor."

In summing up his trip, he said, "I have seen in these past days reminders of the tragedy and the grandeur of our time: I have heard the voice of the 20th century. It is humanity's voice, heard in every century, every time."

"And the words are unmistakable; they call out to us in anguish but also in hope: let the nations live in peace among themselves, let all

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Russia Planning to Replace Missiles Rockets in Silos Reported to Be Changed for Mobile Ones

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has told the United States in Geneva that it will replace older SS-11 intercontinental ballistic missiles in silos with new SS-23 ICBMs to avoid undercutting what Moscow considers to be its limits under the unratified strategic arms limitation agreement, according to sources.

Moscow said it would initially deploy 18 of the new mobile single-warhead SS-23s and remove 20 SS-11s from silos, sources said.

Soviet officials discussed the missile exchanges two weeks ago before the U.S.-Soviet Standing Consultative Commission, whose normally secret sessions deal with questions about adherence to terms of arms-control agreements.

Word of the Soviet move came from persons inside and outside of U.S. government who are critical of what they say are preparations by the Reagan administration to break out of the treaty limits after the agreement expires at the end of this year. Although the treaty was never ratified, both superpowers agreed to respect its limits.

Authorities May Permit Some Resettled People To Again Live in Beijing

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A week after criticizing as "shameful" the behavior of several hundred men and women who held a sit-in at the Communist Party headquarters here, city authorities have begun moving toward accommodating the protesters' demand that they be permitted to resume residence in the Chinese capital.

The protesters were made up of young people who were resettled in the countryside during the Cultural Revolution and who now wish to come home. The authorities' concession took the form of a circular to all work units in the city, inviting applications on behalf of certain categories of those who had been resettled.

In all, about two million young Beijing residents went to the countryside in the Cultural Revolution, and about 400,000 never returned.

The circular took many Chinese by surprise, since officials had previously ordered the protesters to leave the capital forthwith and to immerse themselves once more in the "glorious" tradition of working for the common good in the poorer parts of the country.

For several days, the party-controlled press has been mounting a campaign to extol "educated youth" who have persisted without complaint at their assignments in remote areas, and to praise others who have come forward as volunteers.

Beyond this, the campaign has denigrated as selfish and shameful the tactic of public protest, calling it a relic of the Cultural Revolution.

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BEIJING INFLATION — Shoppers lined up to buy food in Beijing Thursday in anticipation of major price increases Friday. Beef, mutton and fish are going up by more than 100 percent, for example. After Friday, food prices will be set by supply and demand. Beijing is the 23d city to institute the government ordered market reforms.

Huge Soviet Parade Marks V-E Day

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Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, raced Red Square.

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Also seen were the T-64 tank, the M-1976 artillery gun, an armored personnel carrier and an air-transporable short-range artillery piece, Western military attachés said.

Gorbachev Backs Détente

Earlier, Serge Schmemann of The New York Times reported:

Mr. Gorbachev, in his speech Wednesday to war veterans, denounced the United States as the "forward edge of the war menace to mankind" but affirmed his fidelity to the "priceless" experience of détenté.

He also said: "From our point of view, détente is not the ultimate aim of policy. It is needed, but only as a transitional stage from a world cluttered with arms to a reliable and all-embracing international security system."

Diplomats said this was Mr. Gorbachev's most elaborate exposition of his interest in a revival of détente, which is one of the basic themes of his administration.

In the speech, Mr. Gorbachev seemed to seek a balance between the assertive patriotism demanded by the occasion and an appeal for renewed cooperation with the United States.

"The policy of the United States is growing more bellicose in character," he said, "and has become a constant negative factor of international relations."

He avoided mentioning President Ronald Reagan, but listed Soviet accusations against his policies, including the effort to develop a space-based defense system, hostility toward the Sandinist government in Nicaragua and support for the anti-Communist insurgents in Afghanistan.

The Soviet leader also was critical of Mr. Reagan's visit to the West German military cemetery at Bitburg, where 49 Waffen SS soldiers are buried. Among the Western leaders meeting in Bonn, he said, "there were politicians ready to forget or even justify the SS cutthroats and, moreover, pay honors to them."

But Mr. Gorbachev also paid tribute to the "military valor" of Allied soldiers in World War II.

George P. Shultz, who wanted the speech to take a constructive approach, he said.

Although in his speech Wednesday Mr. Reagan praised European values and said the United States was committed "to the re-creation of a larger and more genuinely European Europe," he has spent much of the week suggesting that the basic elements of his domestic program, especially reducing government regulations and cutting taxes, should be adopted even by socialist-minded European governments.

Paraphrasing a saying of President Kennedy's about stimulative tax cuts that "a rising tide lifts all boats," a White House official said: "We believe that a rising tide lifts all Europeans."

Reagan's European Mission: Off the Track

(Continued from Page 1)
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A White House official said that Mr. McFarlane had wanted to go beyond deplored Soviet conduct to make a number of practical suggestions for improving U.S.-Soviet relations, as Mr. Reagan did Wednesday.

He also said that "the United States does not seek to undermine or change the Soviet system nor to impose upon the security of the Soviet system." This was in contrast to the emphasis of Reagan statements during his 1982 European trip, when he talked about the

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Speaking indirectly to the Soviet leader, Mr. Reagan said the West has learned after World War II that it is a mistake to believe "it is enough only to wish for peace."

"Instead, we accepted reality," Mr. Reagan said. "We took seriously those who threatened to end the independence of our nations and our peoples. And we did what people who value their freedom must do. We joined together in a great alliance. And we rearmmed."

"But we did so only so that never again would we be forced — under the weight of our betrayed illusions — to resort to violence," he said.

Asked what he thought of Mr. Gorbachev's speech, Mr. Reagan replied, "What I usually think of him." When a reporter said Mr. Gorbachev had called him a menace to mankind, the president snapped: "Who is he to talk?"

He also criticized Nicaragua's president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Told that Mr. Ortega, who is touring Eastern Europe, had called for an end to U.S. interference in Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan replied: "We are not interfering. They're interfering with democracy in the Americas."

WORLD BRIEFS

Vatican Silences Brazilian Theologian

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Leonardo Boff, the Franciscan friar who is a leading proponent of liberation theology, said the Vatican has ordered him to stop speaking in public for an undisclosed period of time as punishment for his views.

In a written statement Wednesday, Father Boff, a theologian and author, defended his views and declared that he was not a Marxist. "By the decision of Rome, I must refrain from speaking in public for a certain time," he said.

According to a statement released Thursday by the Vatican, Father Boff was informed of the punishment May 1 because of teachings that the church had termed "dangerous." The Vatican statement said he had accepted the term "with religious spirit." It said he could not speak publicly or write during what it called the "period of respectful silence."

M'Bow Urges Using UNESCO Reserve

PARIS (NYT) — UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, proposed Thursday that money be used from a reserve fund to help make up the loss of Washington's 22 percent contribution to the budget.

The proposal came at the start of a six-week meeting of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The board is trying to draw up a budget and program for the next two years following U.S. withdrawal from the agency.

Western delegates appeared hostile to the idea of using the reserve fund, saying that would violate regulations and weaken pressures on Mr. M'Bow to revise agency policies. Meanwhile, the board decided Thursday against debating a U.S. report critical of the agency's management.

Blow Blamed in South African's Death

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — An autopsy report on Andries Radisa, a 29-year-old black South African labor leader who died after being held by the police, said Thursday that his death had been caused by brain damage "consistent with a blow or fall."

Hospital officials said Thursday that a second black activist died over the weekend after being questioned by police on charges of public violence.

The developments coincided with continued unrest in black townships near Johannesburg, in the Orange Free State and in the Eastern Cape that claimed five more lives.

Snipers Keep Beirut Crossing Shut

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Snipers foiled efforts on Thursday to reopen a single crossing along the Green Line between East and West Beirut after a week of Christian-Muslim fighting.

A police spokesman said two cars quickly crossed the line after it was officially declared open this morning under a cease-fire agreement, but no more drivers risked the journey before the route was shut again less than four hours later.

Rifle shots were fired over the 400 meters (about 437 yards) of dividing land between Christian and Muslim barricades at the crossing's eastern and western ends. Workmen on both sides gave up trying to clear earth barricades, the police said. About 70 people have been killed and hundreds wounded in the worst sectarian fighting in Beirut for nearly a year.

For the Record

The Turkish Cypriot constituent assembly passed a motion in Nicosia on Thursday scheduling a presidential election on June 9 in the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is to visit Britain on May 18 for talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to prepare next month's European summit, it was announced in Bonn on Thursday.

Five more patients with Legionnaires' disease were admitted to a hospital in Stafford, England, on Thursday, bringing the total there to 144 cases, including 31 deaths, in three weeks. It was the worst recorded outbreak of the disease.

The U.S. government does not have to contribute to the settlement of the Agent Orange class-action suit by Vietnam veterans and their families, a U.S. district judge ruled Thursday in New York. Seven chemical companies that manufactured the herbicide and had agreed to a \$180-million settlement had sued the government.

Swedish employers and unions agreed Thursday to resume pay negotiations for the first time since a weeklong strike by civil servants closed airports last Thursday.

(Reuters)

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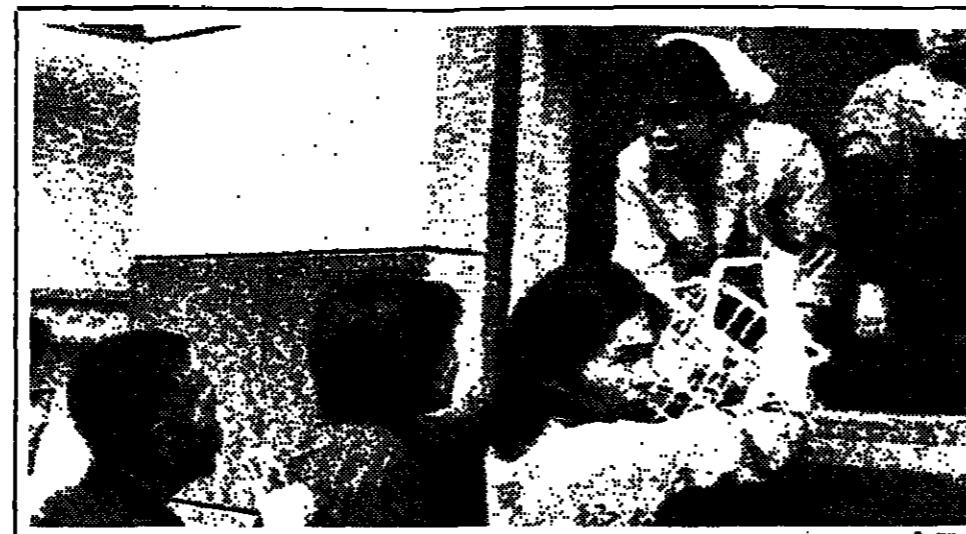
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Blow Blamed in South African's Death

For Spain, a Diplomatic Role

Madrid Helps Bridge Gap Between U.S., Latin America

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — After Prime Minister Felipe González saw President Ronald Reagan off at the airport Wednesday, he immediately began preparing for another visitor Saturday, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega's visit, announced while Mr. Reagan was here, officially was being called a refueling stop, although it was not part of his itinerary as he returns home from a trip to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

He is to meet with Mr. González in what Nicaraguan officials say

will be an attempt to exploit the differences between Mr. González and Mr. Reagan over the U.S. trade embargo of Nicaragua.

How successful Mr. Ortega will be is unclear. Mr. González also has reservations about the democratic intentions of the Sandinists.

But for Spaniards, the two visits are part of what they see as their larger role as a sometimes spokesman for their former colonies and a bridge between them and the industrial West.

"We look at Latin America differently than the United States does," a senior Spanish official said, "and we think we understand it better."

"Hispanidad" is what Spaniards call their shared feeling with Latin America, and it carries some resentment of the United States that dates back to the Spanish-American War.

Hispanidad crosses ideology. Leftist Spanish missionaries have been central to radical church movements in Latin America, and the rightist dictator Franco ignored the American trade embargo of Cuba and maintained good relations with Fidel Castro.

But it has been under Mr. González that Spain once again has consciously turned activist in the region. The economic ties are minor, but the political and cultural ones are blossoming.

The government has a \$100-million Latin American aid program. It is developing a Hispanic communications satellite that is to be launched in 1982 as part of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's arrival in America. Its Institute for Ibero-American Cooperation in Madrid sponsors students and a great number of joint studies and cultural exchanges.

In the last two weeks alone, Spain has played host to a meeting of 17 former Spanish, Portuguese and Latin American presidents and a separate meeting of about 100 directors of leading Spanish and Latin American newspapers and magazines.

The self-assumed role of spokesman has sometimes seemed paternalistic to Latin Americans. But Mr. González and his foreign minister, Fernando Morán, have been careful to offer their availability and not their solutions.



Prime Minister González, shown greeting Fidel Castro in 1984, has increased Spain's political and cultural ties.

Murdoch Undecided on Sale Of 2 U.S. Papers, Aide Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch, who is buying six U.S. television stations, has no plans to seek exemption from federal regulations that could force him to sell his daily newspapers in New York and Chicago, a spokesman said.

He said that Mr. Murdoch "has no intention of applying for a waiver of the cross-ownership rules."

Mr. Rubenstein also said that Mr. Murdoch had "no intention of closing" the Post and the Sun-Times, as some reports had suggested was an alternative to their sale.

The newspapers are valuable assets and he is quite proud of their contribution to the two cities," the spokesman said.

Mr. Murdoch also owns newspapers in Boston and San Antonio, Texas, and several magazines as well as media companies in Britain and Australia.

Mr. Rubenstein said Wednesday that lawyers were preparing Mr. Murdoch's application for U.S. citizenship, to comply with another federal requirement that limits the percentage holding a foreign investor may have in American broadcast companies.

Murdoch still had not decided whether he would sell the Post or the Sun-Times to comply with a Federal Communications Commission rule that prohibits ownership of television stations and daily newspapers in the same markets.

On Monday, Mr. Murdoch and his business partner, Marvin Davis, agreed to buy Metromedia Inc.'s seven television stations for more than \$2 billion. The stations are in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Houston, Dallas and Boston.

Under the agreement, Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Davis would keep six of the stations and simultaneously sell the Boston station to Hearst Corp. for about \$450 million in cash.

Mr. Rubenstein said that Mr.

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has contradicted a long-standing contention of the U.S. government by contending that a new mobile Soviet missile increases the danger that Moscow plans to strike first in a future war.

From President Kennedy, inaugurated in 1961, until Mr. Reagan's speech Wednesday in Strasbourg, France, the White House has contended that missiles that could survive a first strike and be fired only in retaliation stabilized the balance of terror.

The missiles to worry about most, it has been argued through the years, are those that stand still above ground, where they would have to be fired at the first sign of attack or be lost — "use them or lose them," in the jargon of nuclear strategists. They feared that the United States or the Soviet Union might fire nuclear missiles in response to a false alarm.

Both superpowers have spent huge amounts to try to protect their nuclear forces from a surprise attack. They have taken strategic missiles to sea in submarines, bur-

ied them under tons of concrete and designed them to be mobile and thus hard to locate and hit.

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that the Soviet Union "has chosen to build nuclear forces clearly

NEWS ANALYSIS

designed to strike first and thus disarm their adversary."

"The Soviet Union," he continued, "is now moving toward deployment of new, mobile, MIRVed missiles which have these capabilities plus the potential to avoid detection, monitoring or arms-control verification. In doing this, the Soviet Union is undermining stability and the basis for mutual deterrence."

The acronym MIRV means multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle; it is a missile with more than one warhead each of which is aimed at a separate target.

The White House national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, told reporters traveling with Mr. Reagan that the president was referring to the SSX-24 missile. The Defense Department said in its 1985 "Soviet Military Power" book

that the SSX-24 "will probably be silo-deployed at first, with mobile deployment expected in 1986."

"Rail mobile deployment could follow by one to two years," the book said.

Administration officials said Wednesday night that the weapons specialists on the National Security Council staff were taken by surprise when Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Reagan linked mobility with first-strike intent.

Weapons experts said Wednesday that Soviet SSX-24 in railcars could achieve the accuracy needed to destroy U.S. missiles in a surprise strike. The cars would be halved at prepared spots along the railroad line from which targeting data had been calculated and the gravitational field, which affects the guidance system, analyzed, these specialists said.

However, Surgeon General Dr. C. Everett Koop, executive director of the National Environmental AIDS Control Action, said it was a contradiction to describe a mobile system as primarily "first-strike weapons" since the point of incurring the cost to achieve mobility is to survive an initial strike by the other side."

Reagan's Stance on Missiles Contradicts Past U.S. Position

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FRENCH PRISON UNREST — Inmates on the roof of the Fresnes prison, south of Paris, after security police fired tear gas Thursday to break up a protest

against overcrowding. One of the 70 prisoners died after slipping as he threw a tile at police. At the Compiegne prison, north of Paris, six men briefly occupied the roof.

Deputies Protest Nouméa Violence

Reuters

NOUMÉA, New Caledonia — A constitutional crisis deepened Thursday in New Caledonia as moderate deputies representing the indigenous Kanak people walked out of the Territorial Assembly to protest racial violence Wednesday in which a Kanak youth was killed and 95 persons were injured.

A statement by all six members of the Kanak Socialist Liberation Party said they could no longer govern with the anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic Party, which they blamed for the street battles between European settlers and Kanaks in Nouméa, the capital. The Rally for Caledonia party is a rightist group dominated by people of European descent.

The clashes were the worst since militant Kanaks, who are indigenous Melanesians, began agitating for independence in November.

Mr. Pisan's allegations of "deliberate aggression" by members of his party, and reaffirmed his determination to prevent the Kanaks from staging illegal demonstrations in Nouméa.

He threatened to mobilize more than 25,000 people if the Kanaks went ahead with a planned rally June 8 to protest the French government's decision to increase its military presence in the territory.

The resignations of Kanak deputies could complicate the government's plans to replace the assembly with a congress made up of four regional councils as an interim step toward a referendum on independence in 1987.

Both sides have rejected the government's plan and threatened to boycott elections for the new councils in August.

Low Morale Cited in U.K. Secret Service

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher presented to Parliament on Thursday an account of drunkenness and low morale in Britain's security services.

Releasing an official report into events leading up to the imprisonment last year on spying charges of Michael Bettaney, who had been an officer in the MI5 counterintelligence service, Mrs. Thatcher cited several serious criticisms the report made of the management of the security services.

Mr. Bettaney was arrested after attempting to pass a secret assessment of Soviet intelligence activity in Britain to the Soviet Embassy in London and to gain recruitment as an agent for the KGB security service. He was imprisoned in April last year for 23 years.

Mrs. Thatcher said a four-member security commission had concluded in its report that "there should have been, but was not, a very full investigation of Bettaney's lifestyle, which would probably have led to the removal" of his security clearance.

The commission's 34-page report portrayed Mr. Bettaney as a misfit who drank heavily and who had problems in his relationships with women. It said he adopted a Marxist ideology during his time as a counterintelligence officer, while remaining a devout Catholic.

Mr. Bettaney acknowledged he was drinking the equivalent of a bottle of liquor a day, the report said. It added that he was frequently seen drunk in public and overheard saying such things as: "I'm working for the wrong side. I'm sure the East Germans would look after me better."

The report said that heavy drinking was widespread in the security forces and that its risks had been underrated. Staff members were recommended to report excessive drinking by colleagues.

It also acknowledged low morale among agents by noting that the commission had received highly critical reports of the internal organization and management of the security service.

Mrs. Thatcher said the report's recommendations for tightening security clearance procedures were being put into effect.

Reagan Supports a Freeze On Military, Social Security

(Continued from Page 1)

The Associated Press that to earn the support of farm-state legislators for its budget package, the Reagan administration had agreed to restore \$1.14 billion to the agriculture budget over the next three years and institute a new export subsidy.

The administration agreed during meetings Wednesday to boost by about \$300 million its spending for soil and water conservation programs and to restore the \$600 million it previously had proposed to cut from U.S. crop insurance, the sources said.

In addition, the administration offered to provide \$240 million to help bring down interest rates for the most financially strapped farms.

David A. Stockman, director of the White House's Office of Management and Budget, also agreed to offer on behalf of the president to offer

farmers an additional \$1 billion in guaranteed operating loans next year, in addition to the \$1 billion already specified in a budget compromise, the sources said.

Mr. Stockman also agreed to carry on a \$1-billion program that would use surplus government-owned commodities as bonuses to entice foreign countries to buy U.S. farm products.

On Wednesday, the Senate defeated two Democratic alternative budgets designed to keep many of the programs Mr. Reagan wants cut and pay for them by increasing taxes and giving the Pentagon less money than sought by the president.

The Democratic losses Wednesday were expected. But the sponsors pushed the plans hoping that if all the other budget packages eventually fail, some Democratic ideas will have to be incorporated into a new compromise to reduce the deficit, estimated at \$200 billion.

Reagan's support of the freeze

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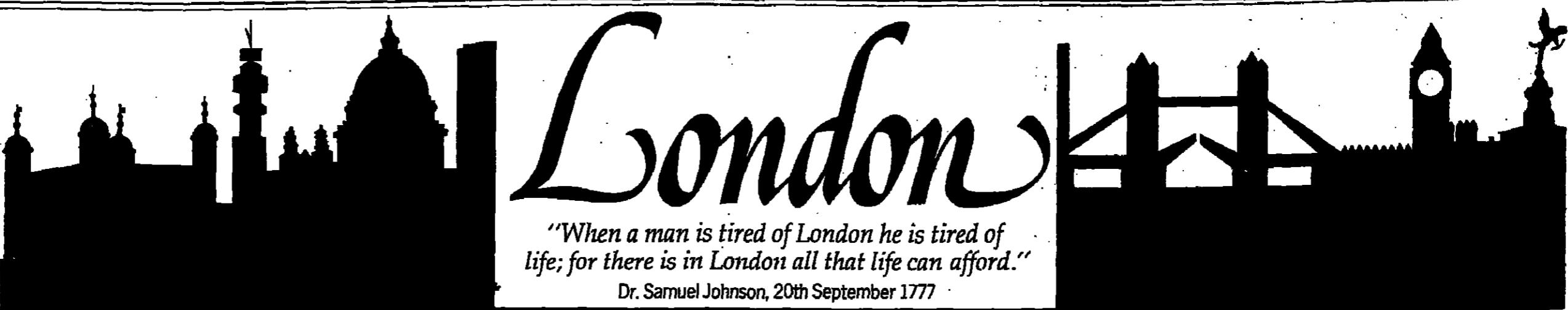
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Take a Stroll down Cloth Fair, or a walk through Plantagenet Place, or even Carbuncle Passage

by Moss Murray

Paris is a city to be visited, and Rome a capital to be seen. But London is a metropolis to be explored. Its narrow streets, hidden mews, ancient alleys, are not only a continual source of delight, but scenes of never ending surprises. Where else can you stroll down Cloth Fair, Maiden Lane, Axe Court, Baker Street, Beggars Hill, Carbuncle Passage Way or Plantagenet Place.

What makes London so delightful is that half the fun is free. Top of the daily summertime bill is the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace performed by the Queen's Guard.

A regimental band leads the St James's Palace detachment which carries the Colour. At 11.30 each morning in summer, and every other day in winter, the new guard, consisting of 3 officers and 40 other ranks, marches into the forecourt of Buckingham Palace.

The Queen's Guard is traditionally formed by one of the five regiments of the Foot Guards. Each unit can be identified by the plume on their bearskins, the position of Sunday.

tunic buttons and the uniform's epaulettes. Only the Scots Guards have no plume.

At Horse Guards Parade in Whitehall the guard is formed by mounted units of the Household Cavalry - the Life Guards and the Blues and Royals. When the Queen is at Buckingham Palace an officer, one corporal and 16 troopers, plus a trumpeter on a grey horse, parade. The event takes place at 11.00 on weekdays, and at 10.00 on

Get there early. It is one of the moments when a front row position can provide a memory to last a lifetime. The soldiers will be wearing distinctive uniforms that have not changed since the 17th century. It is worth looking closely, if you can, at the superbly embroidered heraldic banners, known as Colours.

Like the eagles of the Roman legions, they are dedicated before being handed over to the regiment. They represent battle honours won in past wars when they were also a rallying point for men engaging the enemy.

Trooping the Colour

However impressive these cavalcades of marching men may be, the greatest, best and biggest of them all Trooping the Colour which takes place on the official birthday of the Sovereign in mid-June. Tickets are available to members of the public to watch this two hour ceremony whose origins lie in the early 18th century when the Colour was marched, or 'trooped' before the regiment so that every soldier would learn to recognise his own Colour in the smoke of battle.

This is an occasion when visitors to London can see half a dozen members of the Royal Family in a single morning. They join the Queen to watch the colourful pageantry of marching, and counter marching and parade discipline, from specially reserved windows. For those unable to get tickets for the main event, there is a dress rehearsal the previous Saturday which is just as glamorous and spectacular as the real thing. Only the Sovereign is missing.

Ceremony of the Keys

Another ceremonial occasion that is worth watching, if you can, is the oldest of them all. The 700 year old ritual of the Ceremony of the Keys is performed at the Tower of London when the Chief Warden, escorted by Yeoman Warders in their gold and silver uniforms that date back to the days of the first Queen Elizabeth, goes through the Tower each night ceremoniously locking the gates.

When he has done so he hands the keys to the Governor of the Tower. After this,

nobody can enter the Tower until daylight - not even the Queen.

Traditionally British

Before going to the Tower for the Ceremony of the Keys, why not find yourself a restaurant that is typically English, too? Where better

Or go to Pomegranates. This is at 92 Grosvenor Road, by the Thames, and is a fav-

which used to be a Turkish bath, or Pomegranates, close to the river Thames.

The food served at the former restaurant is unique, not overpriced and, for an evening meal in delightful comfort, hard to beat. Start, as I did recently, with quail egg salad escorted by avocado and bacon. Your helping will be generous, but not so large as to spoil your enjoyment of the main course. For this my choice was lamb's kidneys shallow fried and served with a delicate peppercorn sauce that was subtle, almost sub-

lime. As an alternative, the mix of seabass and wild trout were balanced by a champagne sauce and garnished with strips of tomato and avocado. Portions are more than sufficient to satisfy the hungriest appetites.

Or go to Pomegranates. This is at 92 Grosvenor Road, by the Thames, and is a fav-

ancy and good eating. There is also excellent shopping whether for the world's best made suits, exclusive woollens, finest handmade shoes or the most extensive collections of antique silver.

Nowhere is the art of the modern craftsman so apparent in the New Bond Street salon of Van Cleef & Arpels at No 153, almost at the junction with Conduit Street. It has been called the most beautiful jeweller shop in the world. It is a claim few who visit the showroom will deny.

The manager, Christian

Strang, told me: "The emphasis is on Paris middle chic

and we have been successful in encouraging women, as well as men, to come to the salon to buy jewellery and watches for themselves - as they do in France."

Within 24 hours the most expensive items from the Van Cleef & Arpels collections can be flown to London for showing to customers, while regular pieces on display in Bond Street include cufflinks, watches and jewellery in a price range from around £300 to £30,000, rising to £300,000 for some of the most exquisite and exclusive solitaire rings, decorative clasps and brooches, as well as necklaces and earrings that are always a joy to see.

The

jewellery you buy at Van Cleef & Arpels does not go out of fashion. Every piece is individually designed in what they call a constantly renewed classicism that, unlike jewellery in wildly imaginative styles, never loses its appeal."

Antique Silver

Another salon not to be passed by is Marks Antiques in Curzon Street where they boast, with some justification, one of the finest displays of antique silver anywhere in London.

Prices are reasonable and sensible. Equally important, the layman, and the browser, are as welcome as the serious shopper and collector. It is a family business and the staff treat everyone who comes into the family.

Last time I popped in to see what was new on the crowded shelves, I was offered a cup of coffee and the opportunity to sit down and sip it at leisure while owner, Anthony Marks, regaled me with tales of the many lords and ladies who either come to him seeking to extend their knowledge, or to ask him to find a buyer for items they no longer need.

And even if you, personally, were not born with a silver spoon in your mouth, at Marks Antiques you will certainly find a set of six to remedy this defect . . . and at every price level.

Furnished Rentals

If your preference is for something more formal, walk across the road and dine (evenings only, except Sunday when they serve brunch) at the unique Elephant on the River.

Once associated with a famous London club in Curzon Street, it is now independently owned by four expert Italian restaurateurs - Luigi Briosi, Toni Arbia, Orlando Germani and Domenico d'Urso. Any restaurant run by four Italian professionals is certain to be good. This is more than that. It is delightful.

In the restaurant, where there is dancing each night, except Monday when the Elephant packs its trunk and is closed, the ambience is as elegant as anywhere in London. This is a restaurant where ladies can wear their finery . . . and also expect considerable competition from other guests who may be Londoners, or from as far away as Australia, South America, Hong Kong or the States. Although it is a club, visitors are welcome at the Elephant on the River.

If you want atmosphere, and a touch of Paris in London, try Monsieur Thompsons, even though it is a little off the beaten track.

If you prefer a more central

London's latest Nightspot

Curzons, the exclusive new club at 45 Park Lane, has burst onto the London nightlife scene with glittering style.

Luxuriously furnished, with comfortable seating and intimate alcoves for privacy, Curzons has been designed to create just the right atmosphere for complete relaxation and enjoyment. Multi-mirror surfaces reflect the shimmer of its silver-blue decor and the spectacular effects of the sophisticated discotheque lighting. Caviare and champagne top the elegant finger-buffer delicacies offered with full bar facilities.

International cabaret and speciality acts feature in the lavish programme planned by the club's dynamic membership director, Abi King - known affectionately as 'King of Clubs'.

Curzons is open nightly except Sunday from 9.00pm to 3.00am. Entrance is strictly limited to members only and their guests. The £150 annual subscription also provides membership of 'The Cafe', the elegant brasserie-style restaurant overlooking Hyde Park on the same premises. It is open from 10.30am to 3.00am every day except Sunday, and offers an international menu and extensive wine list, with a pianist in the evening.

With two such attractive venues at the same prestigious address, 45 Park Lane promises to become London's most fashionable rendezvous.

For details of membership and private hire of the club, please contact Abi King, Membership Director, Curzons, 45 Park Lane, London W1Y 3LD. Telephone 01-629 5566.

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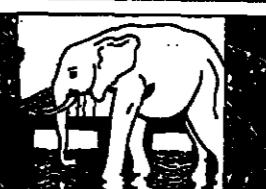
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WEEKEND

May 10, 1985

Page 9

The Blue-Collar Eloquence of David Mamet

The following is excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK.—The poker game starts at 7:30 every Wednesday night. It ends, David Mamet says, any time between 1:30 A.M. and noon Thursday. The men eat ham sandwiches, drink beer and smoke a lot of cigars, and thousands of dollars move across the table. But if this sounds like a typical card game, it has its peculiarities. The regulars include a painter, a film professor and, in Mamet, a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright. And their conversation, for all the usual bluffing and cussing, often turns to art or literature or organic gardening.

If one can know a man by his rituals, then the poker night reveals something essential about David Mamet. His card game, like his writing, like his life, brings an intellectual sensibility to a working-class world. Mamet employs Aristotle's rules of drama to write about petty thieves and sleazy salesmen; he composes free verse out of grunts, sighs, obscenities and sentence fragments. In both his stark writing style and his fascination with the male tribe, Mamet resembles Ernest Hemingway more, perhaps, than any writer of his generation.

Over the last decade, Mamet has proved as prolific and as successful as any American playwright. After bursting onto the scene as a wunderkind with "American Buffalo"—written and produced in 1975, when he was 27—he has demonstrated a staying power rare in a field of fickle acclaim. Mamet endured some critical doubts in mid-career over plays like "The Woods," "Lone Canoe" and "Edmond," but he continued to write every day in his workmanlike way.

"The idea that one can become a better writer, a more famous writer, a richer writer, has been the ruin of many many writers," Mamet says, "and I do not plan to be one. It's like a guy who makes chairs. It's something I can do and I can do well. And obviously if I keep at it, within the limits of the form, I should get better at it in small increments. But the important thing is not my becoming a better chair maker, but the chair. You don't become better in general, the chairs become better."

In the last three years, Mamet's regimen has yielded the highly regarded screenplay for "The Verdict" and the caustic comedy "Glengarry Glen Ross," for which he won both the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics Circle Award as the best American play of 1984. He won Tony nominations last year for both "Glengarry" as the best drama and "American Buffalo" as the best revival, a rare achievement. This year, Mamet has renewed his traditional ties to the Goodman Theater in Chicago. The theater

staged his adaptation of Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" in March. Mamet's latest plays, the one-act dramas "The Shawl" and "The Spanish Prisoner," began performances recently at the Goodman's New Theater Company—an offshoot devoted to new American plays—and a revival of "The Water Engine" began recently on the Goodman's main stage. It amounts to a Chicago Mamet festival.

THAT is appropriate, for there is no better place to begin to talk about Mamet than Chicago. He grew up there, and references to the city pervade his plays. In the Goodman Theater and in its artistic director, Gregory Mosher—who has directed all but one of Mamet's 12 plays at the Goodman—Mamet has found a security few playwrights enjoy. Although Mamet now divides his time between a Chelsea town house and a Vermont farm, he still belongs to the lineage of Chicago writers. He echoes their direct style and their loathing of pretense.

It seems logical that, since Mosher recently was named artistic director of the Vivian Beaumont and Mitzi Newhouse Theaters, at Lincoln Center in New York—Mamet's plays may have their premieres in New York. Mamet, however, is retaining his ties to Chicago as artistic director of the New Theater Company. In any case, that would not make Mamet any less of a Chicago writer, for more than sharing a landscape with his literary forebears, Mamet shares a state of mind.

"It carries with it a certain intolerance for the purely ornamental," he says of the Chicago literary tradition, "and a great support for the idea of brashness and the application of the individual intellect. Chicago is: 'Have a good time, get a girl, have a beer.' There's also the idea of completion of production. You don't have guys sitting around in cafes with cigarettes trembling: 'Oh, my God, I'm a writer, but I can't write.' Well, in Chicago, the answer is, 'Go home, you sissy. If you're a writer, write.'"

Hemingway, too, was a Chicago writer. That he has fallen into a certain disrepute—too macho for the age of feminists and the "sensitive man"—makes the parallel with Mamet even more apt. At 37, Mamet seems part of his generation only by the accident of birth date. He has rejected both the suburban experience of the 1950s and the counterculture of the '60s, embracing instead the sort of life to which Hemingway's Nick Adams might have aspired. With his broad chest and round shoulders, his down vest and his close-cropped black hair, Mamet looks more like a midwife than a playwright.

At a time when his contemporaries in theater often turn to Freudian exploration of family themes, Mamet writes out of a wider set of experiences. "Glengarry" derives from

a job in a high-pressure real-estate office, "Lakeboat" from a summer on a Great Lakes ore boat. "American Buffalo" from a series of poker games with the ex-convicts who frequented a Chicago junk shop.

Mamet stands apart from many of his peers not only as an experiential writer, but as a self-taught one. Mamet initially wanted to become an actor and when he was 20 started writing scenes for himself and friends to practice. Within four years, he had formed a theater company, and had become its resident playwright.

"I never really wanted to be a writer," he says. "I never spent any conscious time devoted to the philosophy or technique of writing until I'd been writing for a long time. Sherwood Anderson talks in one of his stories about how he was writing advertising copy for a living and one day he just started writing a story instead. And he looked at it and said, 'My God, that's writing. I can do that. How about that.'"

Mamet presents himself as both an average Joe and an intellectual. His style is to say,

Mamet's card game, like his writing, like his life, brings an intellectual sensibility to a working-class world.

"ain't" in one sentence and quote Jung and Tolstoy in the next. He wears a crumpled baseball cap with the insignia "Twelfth Night."

It is no accident that Mamet often writes in a cabin without electricity, that he abhors the very idea of a word processor. To him, writing is a craft, a job. He is utterly uninterested in discussing his writing process—"The process is not important. What difference does it make?"—and when he does talk about writing, he is likely to grab hold of a handmade chair in his kitchen and liken himself to its maker. He loves writing in part because it involves producing something tangible, something he can hold and read and ultimately set on stage. Mamet's blue-collar ethic insists on preparation, on daily discipline. Far from being a modernist, as some critics deem him, he is a traditionalist in both process and product.

If one theme recurs in Mamet's plays, it is the exploitation of the weak by the strong, of the individual by the institution. The salesmen of "Glengarry" hurl into combat by a sales contest with a Cadillac as prize, turn on one another, their customers and their boss. In "The Water Engine," which Mamet subtitled "An American Fable," a man discovers an engine that can run on water; his rivals steal and destroy the machine and ultimately murder him. One can view the

theives of "American Buffalo" as Mamet's analogs to big-business men.

His new one-act plays both derive, in different ways, from confidence games. In "The Shawl," a psychic and his homosexual lover try to relieve a customer of her \$70,000 inheritance by playing upon her vulnerability and trust. "The Spanish Prisoner," which takes its title from a con game, is essentially one man's denunciation of the abusive society around him. "The sole test of life is the will to exploit," the man says at one point. "Whoever does not possess this will must die." His sense of outrage is clearly Mamet's own.

SUCH plays have earned Mamet a reputation as the chief critic of capitalism among American playwrights. He did, after all, entitle an essay about advertising "A Nation of Pimp." But it is too simple to hang any political label on Mamet, for he is probably more of a libertarian than a liberal or conservative. The salesman Ricky Roma in "Glengarry" declares: "I swear, it's not a world of men. It's not a world of men. It's a world of clock-watchers, bureaucrats, officeholders. . . . There's no adventure to it. . . . We are the members of a dying breed."

"The problem of our age," Mamet says, "is that society is tending toward the totalitarian in all aspects. Obviously, it's clear in the Eastern bloc countries. It's less obvious in this country, but it's nonetheless true. Conglomeration, the disappearance of individual initiative, the inability of the individual to address grievances. If you look at both Western and Eastern civilization, you say something's going on here. It's obviously not a trick of the light. You have two disparate systems, and in spite of their philosophical differences they are heading in the same direction. Something is happening in human nature."

The hero, then, is the person who can resist. In "Glengarry," it is the most hapless of the salesmen, but the one who can muster, in one of the last lines of the play, "Oh, God, I hate this job."

"Maybe what I'm saying in the plays is that human nature does not change, but individual nature does," Mamet says. "So that the only redemption for the individual is not to change with the institution, not to become part of the institution."

In other plays, Mamet's societal concerns boil down to the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of individual connection. "A Life in the Theater" and "Squirrels"—about the relationships between a young and old actor and a young and old writer, respectively—address themselves to the search for a mentor, for continuity across generations. Even in "The Shawl," the psychic is trying to teach his craft to his lover, a younger man. Plays

Continued on page 10

David Mamet

Europe's Summer Festivals: Tradition, Music and the Box Office

by John Rockwell

EUROPEAN summer festivals are best symbolized by Bayreuth in West Germany and Salzburg in Austria. They are the two oldest and grandest of the large-scale, international-style events, and between them they define what such festivals can and should be. These days, though, every European village seems to gather together a few musicians and call the convocation a festival, and there are some economic reasons as well as musical ones for that.

Bayreuth is the classic festival created in fulfillment of a single vision. That vision was by Richard Wagner, of course, and its subject was himself. What makes Bayreuth so special is the very single-mindedness of the experience. If you don't much like Wagner, you shouldn't be there in the first place. If you do like Wagner, any flaws in performance or production—and under the shabby leadership of the less talented of the two Wagner grandsons, Wolfgang, there have been plenty of such flaws in recent years—will be swept aside by the intensity of the Wagnerian immersion.

Festivals of this sort usually lack the con-

centrated time span and thematic unity of the smaller, more focused attractions. They spread over entire cities or even countries, if the countries are compact enough. Examples of such nationwide festivals are those of Flanders and the Netherlands, both full of good things that a tourist should pick by event: it makes no sense to "go to the Holland Festival" as a thing in itself.

The best-known city festivals are those of Munich, which is basically the Bavarian State Opera gussied up with flossier casts than usual and more expensive tickets, and the Vienna Festival, which besides its own productions and visiting attractions, calls on almost all of the city's theaters and musical ensembles. The Berlin Festival—actually a festival, since East Berlin's begins just as West Berlin's is ending—is another example of such a citywide effort, in which the various cultural organizations of a given city are coordinated and mobilized to special effects; so are Florence's Maggio Musicale, the Edinburgh Festival, the Lucerne Festival and the Israel Festival in Jerusalem.

In Eastern Europe, Dresden's festival should be particularly glamorous this year

Continued on page 11

In Search of García Lorca

by Mary Peirson Kennedy

MADRID—"He has a halo of sanctity that almost no other writer has ever had . . . his assassination catapulted him into world fame."

Ian Gibson, 47, is speaking of his favorite subject—the Spanish poet, dramatist, composer, writer Federico García Lorca, whose biography he is in the process of completing.

With much fanfare the first volume of 700 pages, "Federico García Lorca: de Fuente Vaqueros a Nueva York, 1898-1929" (Editorial Grialbo, Barcelona, 2,500 pesetas) was launched in Madrid April 24 at the National Theater, which is currently presenting one of the last two plays Lorca wrote, "La Casa de Bernarda Alba." The author hopes to have the second volume come out next year to coincide with the 50th anniversary of Lorca's death at age 38, on Aug. 19, 1936, at Viznar, in the province of Granada.

Gibson, an Irishman who became a Spanish citizen last year, has written the biography in Spanish, but an English version is scheduled to come out next year at the same time as the second volume in Spanish.

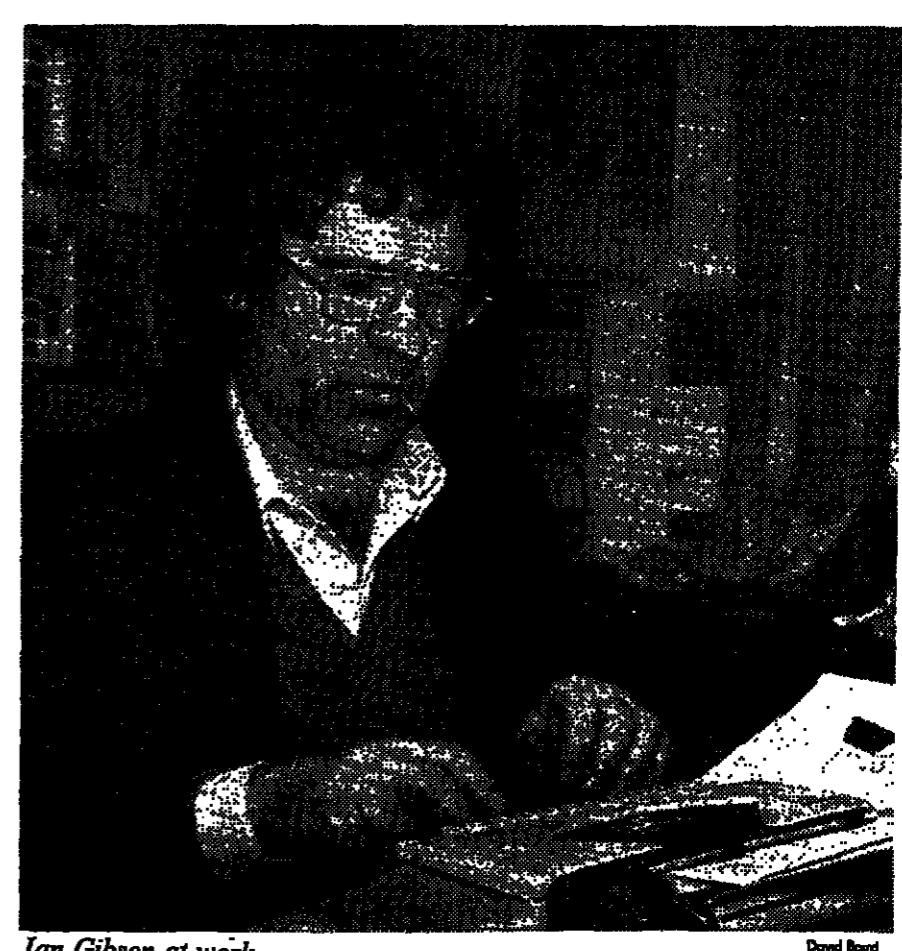
"This biography, I suppose, began 20 years ago, although I only started putting it together seven years ago," Gibson said. "When I went back to my notes about my time in Granada in 1965 they were very complete. There was a great deal about Lorca that had nothing to do with his death . . . all along I had been unconsciously preparing to write more."

"The Nationalist Rebellion in Granada in 1936 and The Death of Federico García Lorca" by Gibson was first published in 1971. It was the result of a year in Granada, originally planned as a year off from his post as lecturer in Spanish at Queen's University in Belfast to work on his thesis, the poetry of Lorca.

"When I got there and started to talk to people, I soon discovered that everyone thought I had come to write about the death of Lorca." This was a brutally forbidden subject in those days under Franco, but Gibson soon realized that as a foreigner people would talk to him, say things that they wouldn't say to another Spaniard out of fear. And in the end it was the poet's death that he wrote about, not his life or his poetry.

After being turned down by several English publishers, the book first came out in Spanish, published by Ruedo Ibérico in Paris, that great salvation during the Franco years for many Spanish and foreign authors. After the book won the Prix International de Presse de Nîmes in 1972, British publishers suddenly took interest and Gibson was quickly established as a Lorca authority. To date it has been published in 14 languages, one of the most recent being Russian.

In doing that first book, Gibson discovered he had an ability for research that he wasn't aware of, an indefatigable drive in poring over notes, letters, newspapers and above all talking to people. "Or better said, listening to people. Sometimes I found people would go onto another subject which would have nothing to do with Lorca, or so it seemed, but all of a sudden they had told me something very useful."



Ian Gibson at work.

According to Gibson, Spain is a difficult place to do research. Years of scholarly neglect have taken their toll, bibliographies are not plentiful, smaller libraries lack cataloging, things are in disorder. One of his biggest problems was the abundance of anecdotes about Lorca, some of them simply not true.

Has he come up with new facts?

"A few, a few unpublished photos." The family of Federico, as it is known, all over the country, was most cooperative and showed him any correspondence he asked to see. The nephew of the poet, Manuel Fernández Montesinos García, is head of the Federico García Lorca Foundation, which has in practically all of the Lorca correspondence besides many other things, including the manuscript of an only recently published play, "Los Sueños de Mi Prima Aurelia" (The Dreams of My Cousin Aurelia), which with "La Casa de Bernarda Alba" Lorca was preparing for production when he was shot.

"Federico, you know," said Gibson, "was not some kind of a strange duck that turned out to be a talented genius. He was an artistic family full of vitality, energy and ability themselves. They sang, wrote, danced, painted, and Lorca was the culmination of all this talent, he was their dearly beloved poet."

Another difficulty Gibson ran up against was the sexual repression in Spain. In the case of Lorca, his homosexuality was (and in some cases still is) denied or ignored. The

Nationalists, after having killed him used a smear campaign against the poet in order to confuse the facts surrounding the Franco government's order to shoot him.

Lorca's great friendship was with Salvador Dalí. They met when they were both students in Madrid and part of the first volume is devoted to this friendship and to the time that Lorca spent in Catalonia, especially in the 1920s and '30s in Cadaqués, the village where Dalí still lives. Much of the information comes from Dalí himself and from his sister, Ana María Dalí, who wrote a book entitled "Salvador Dalí, Visto Por su Hermana" (as seen by his sister). There is a touching passage in the book when the author tells about Holy Week of 1925 when, at Dalí's insistence, Lorca read aloud his latest play, "Mariá Pineda."

Putting forth all his talents as an actor, Lorca threw himself into the roles, and as the cliché goes, there wasn't a dry eye in the house. Dalí looked at them all, as if to say, "See, didn't I tell you?"

Gibson emphasizes that his biography is not an official one, although as far as he knows it is the only one coming out for the anniversary of the poet's death. In spite of all that has been written on Lorca, this is the first complete biography, dealing with all the aspects of his short life. Gibson admits he sometimes feels strange

Continued on page 10

Bayreuth's Festspielhaus — for Wagner only.

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Hall (tel: 14.17.65). CONCERT — May 16: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, John Frandsen conductor, Yuzuko Horigome violin (Bach, Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Art Gallery — To June 30: "American Images" Photography 1945-1960. Concert Hall — May 16: London Symphony Orchestra, Myung Whin Chung conductor (Beethoven, Prokofiev). May 17: London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Gershwin, Copland). May 18: Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Eduardo Mata conductor (Puccini, Mahler).

Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — May 11, 13, 14, 15: "Henry V" (Shakespeare). May 17: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare). London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). OPERA — May 16: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart). May 17: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini). Museum of Mankind (tel: 636.15.55).

EXHIBITION — May 14-June 14: "Native American Indian and Eskimo Art." Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.99.52).

EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Edward Lear, 1812-1888." Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).

BALLET — May 11: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky).

May 13, 14, 16: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

May 15: "Les Sylphides" (Mikhail Fokine).

OPERA — May 17: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).

EXHIBITION — To June 12: "The Political Paintings of Merlyn Evans (1910-1973).

Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).

EXHIBITIONS — To June 9: "The People and Places of Constantinople: watercolours by Amadeo, Count Preziosi (1816-1852)." Mouton Rothschild paintings for labels.

EXHIBITION — To June 2: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."

May 15-Sept. 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).

RECITALS — May 12: Neil Andersson and David McLellan guitar duo (Scarlett, Handel).

May 15: Martino Tirimo piano (Schubert).

May 17: Simon James guitar (Bach, Aguado).

NOTTINGHAM, Royal Concert Hall (tel: 41.97.41).

CONCERT — May 13: Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Eduardo Mata conductor, James Galway flute (Bach, Stravinsky).

FRANCE

NICE, Acropolis (tel: 92.80.05). CONCERTS — May 11 and 12: Nice Philharmonic Orchestra, Bertrand Klobucar conductor (Beethoven).

EXHIBITION — To June 25: "Baie des Arts."

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.23). EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Fernando Pessos, poet: 1888-1935."

Galerie Claude-Bernard (tel: 326.97.07).

EXHIBITION — To May 25: "Drawings by Alberto Giacometti."

Galerie Karl-Flinker (tel: 325.18.73).

EXHIBITION — To May 31: "Paul Klee: The Last Ten Years."

Le Petit Théâtre (tel: 326.28.59).

JAZZ — May 14: Benny Waters Quartet + Paul Journe.

May 15: Wintergarten Seven + One.

May 16: Victor Hugo (tel: 277.16.65).

EXHIBITION — To June 29: "Le Voyage du Rhin."

Music Roundel (tel: 548.67.27).

EXHIBITION — To May 16: "Bronze Miniatures."

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

VIENNA FESTWOCHE

VIENNA — This festival celebrates the turn of the century with Bach and Handel and runs from May 15 to June 16. This week's events include:

BALLET — May 15: "Raymonda" (Petipa, Glazunov).

CONCERTS — May 16: Vienna Philharmonic, Loren Maazel conductor, Wolfgang Schulz flute (Bach, Bruckner).

May 17: Lenngard Symphoniker, Alexander Dmitriev conductor (Haydn).

MUSICAL — May 17: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner, Loewe).

OPERA — May 16: "Aida" (Verdi).

OPERETTA — May 15: "The Beggar Student" (Millöcker).

May 16: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

For further information tel: 57.96.32.

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).

OPERA — May 14: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).

May 16: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy).

Schloss Charlottenburg (tel: 3201-1).

EXHIBITION — To May 25: "Antoine Watteau."

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 134.04.00).

CONCERTS — May 12 and 13:

Frankfurt Opera and Museum Orchestra, Michael Gielen conductor (Haydn).

EXHIBITION — To June 29: "Le Voyage du Rhin."

Music Roundel (tel: 548.67.27).

EXHIBITION — To May 16: "Bronze Miniatures."

Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 34.91.71).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Tsim Wan Town Hall (tel: 790.75.21).

CONCERT — April 11: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Maxim Shostakovich conductor, Choi Sown Lee piano (Tchaikovsky).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

EXHIBITIONS — To May 20: "Tullio Pericoli," "Roberto Barni."

Teatro Comunale di Bologna (tel: 22.29.99).

OPERA — May 14 and 16: "Faust" (Gounod).

FERRARA, Palazzo del Diamanti (tel: 35017).

EXHIBITION — To June 15: "Joan Miro."

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).

BALLET — May 14, 16, 17: "Roméo et Juliette" (Prokofiev).

OPERA — May 15: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

PRAGUE, Royal Palace (tel: 830.88.02).

EXHIBITION — To May 22: "Copper by Life in Rajasthan: Seats Through Indian Miniature Paintings from the XVII to XIX Centuries."

VENICE, Ca' Vendramin Calergi (tel: 70.99.70).

EXHIBITION — To May 19: "Figure Japanese Art: 1873-1964."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel: 213.31.35).

EXHIBITION — To June 2: "Turkey: Land of Civilizations."

Japan Folk Craft Museum (tel: 467.45.27).

EXHIBITION — To June 23: "Crafts of the Ancient Districts."

National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31).

EXHIBITION — To May 26: "Pompeii."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERTS — May 11: Netherlands Symphony Orchestra, Willem Huisman conductor (Haydn).

May 12: Concertgebouw orkester, Zoltán Székely conductor, Yvonne Egorov piano (Brahms, Liszt).

RECITAL — May 17: Vera Beths violin, Rembert de Leuw piano (Shostakovich).

GREECE

ATHENS, Aithousa Technis Psychicou Gallery (tel: 671.72.66).

EXHIBITIONS — To May 17: "Miki Saint Phalle."

Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 671.54.10).

EXHIBITION — May 16-Sept. 2:

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).

EXHIBITION — To June 30: "James Tissot: 1836-1902."

Musée Marmottan (tel: 224.07.02).

EXHIBITION — To June 2: "Dame of Segovia" (tel: 523.51.41).

JAZZ — May 11: Zulu Percussion.

May 15: Jimmy Witherspoon.

CONCERT — May 15: Orchestre de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor and piano (Mozart).

EXHIBITION — To May 17: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

Théâtre de la Bastille (tel: 357.42.14).

CONCERT — May 12 and 13: Jon Hassell.

Théâtre du Rond Point (tel: 704.74.87).

RECITAL — May 12: Patrice Fontenla violin, Bruno Rigitto piano (Beethoven, Mozart).

SAINT-PAUL-de-VENCE, Foundation Maeght (tel: 328.163).

EXHIBITION — To May 16: "Piet Mondrian."

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UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITION — To June 16: "Gilbert and George."

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 71.71.0).

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."

To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Explorations in European decorative arts."

Lincoln Center (tel: 870.55.70).

BALLET — Through June 23: New York City Ballet.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).

EXHIBITION — To June 4: "Remy Rousset."

WALES

CARDIFF, St. David's Hall (tel: 37.12.36).

CONCERT — May 12: Philharmonia Orchestra & Chorus, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor, Blaine Woods soprano, Robert Lloyd bass (Beethoven).

WEEKEND
appears every
Friday
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on 747.12.65
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Troubled Pan Am Seeks A Renaissance in Europe

by Roger Collis

It was 11:30 P.M. at JFK Airport in New York. Pan Am flight 82 had been due to take off for Nice at 5:25 P.M. The plane had been sitting on the tarmac for about 45 minutes when the pilot came over the intercom: "Ladies and gentlemen, I know you're angry and have been badly treated, but I do ask you to be patient for a few minutes longer. The mechanics are still working on number two engine and I expect to have some news momentarily." Shortly before midnight the engine cowling was replaced, the engines started up and the plane cleared for takeoff.

Of course, flights like this are familiar to the seasoned traveler. And who can blame an airline for a last moment hydraulics problem? The point is, that although the first-class passengers had been fed and watered and offered a free sauna in the Clipper Club, where the air-conditioning had broken down, everyone else, according to a young couple in business class who had arrived that afternoon from Los Angeles, had been left to the slender resources of a \$7.50 voucher during their six-hour wait. An elderly American lady said she had chosen Pan Am because it was a nonstop flight, but would fly Air France next time. Coming ventured that perhaps this was supposed to be an in-flight daytime flight. More to the point, said someone else, they might have offered everyone a glass of champagne.

To make matters worse, business class in this particular Boeing 747 was the old eight seats across configuration instead of the much lauded six seat arrangement of Pan Am's new "Clipper Class" for which passengers were paying a cool \$2,958 for the round trip to Nice.

It is probably unfair to single out this flight for criticism. But it was just three days after its inauguration on April 28 as the first nonstop service between New York and Nice. And although there was nothing to complain about once in the air — the cabin staff was friendly and efficient — the experience did nothing to enhance Pan Am's competitive edge as this troubled airline prepares to shed its Pacific routes and plans its renaissance on the North Atlantic.

On April 28, Pan Am also inaugurated a daily nonstop New York-Hamburg service as well as services to Amsterdam, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest and Vienna. "Adding these cities makes Pan Am the largest U.S. flag carrier on the North Atlantic," says John Krimski, Pan Am's senior vice president for marketing. The airline has added a second daily flight from New York to Paris and now flies nonstop from Los Angeles and Washington to Frankfurt, Detroit to London and Washington to London.

It is no coincidence that a couple of weeks ago, Pan Am announced the sale of its Pacific division to United Airlines for \$750 million. According to Krimski, the total value of the deal, which includes the sale of 18 aircraft (11 long-range Boeing 747-SPs, 6 Tri-Stars and one DC-10) is about \$900 million, which makes it the largest transaction in aviation history, exceeding the record \$750 million that Pan Am paid for National Airlines in 1981. United, the world's largest airline outside the Soviet bloc, is fulfilling a longstanding ambition by acquiring Pan Am routes to destinations like Tokyo, Beijing, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Sydney. It is taking them on as a going concern, along with 2,700 Pan Am employees, including 410 pilots. It was Juan Trippe, the founder of Pan Am, who pioneered these routes 50 years ago. All that remains will be Pan Am's service to Hawaii, which is part of its domestic network.

Pan Am's retreat from the Pacific (23 percent of its revenue last year, second only to the Atlantic, 43 percent) which is the world's fastest growing airline market, was a strategic necessity. Pan Am had an operating loss of \$223 million in 1984 (the only major U.S. airline that failed to make a profit) which brings its cumulative losses over the last four years to \$762 million. It has a debt estimated at \$1 billion. A month-long strike spread over March and April further depleted its resources.

According to a Pan Am spokesman in London, the airline would have needed to invest \$1.2 billion to re-equip its Pacific fleet with long-range Boeing 747-300s (which cost more than \$10 million each) and develop a feeder network into the West Coast gateways, which United already has. "We didn't have the resources to do this. The United deal should reduce our debt equity ratio from 6.1 to 0.75:1. It gears us to make full use of our Airbus order and develop Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Caribbean and South America," he says.

Pan Am recently placed orders with Airbus Industrie for A320s and A310-300s at a

potential cost of \$1 billion. The former will be used as feeder aircraft in the U.S. and Europe, while the twin-engined A310-300s, due for delivery in two to three years, may ultimately be used in extended range operations on the Atlantic.

Many of Pan Am's current problems stem from the National Airlines acquisition — ill-timed in retrospect — which coincided with the upheavals of U.S. deregulation and the economic recession. Says Krimski: "Pan Am suffered from not having a U.S. domestic network and in the merger with National, bled itself of tremendous resources. We sold our hotels, our building, all at a time when business was falling off. It was a serious reversal."

Last year, Pan Am's domestic operations, which accounted for 20 percent of its revenue, made an operating loss of about \$280 million. This compares with profits of \$100 million on the Atlantic and \$50 million on the Pacific.

The airline has been bedeviled by infelicitous timing. According to Krimski, a "prime component" of the Pacific sale is that the long-range economics of Pan Am's existing 747 fleet are not as attractive on the Pacific as in Europe and South America. The reason is that eight years ago, Pan Am purchased Boeing 747-SPs, a small version of the wide-bodied 747, carrying half the number of passengers (250 compared with 450). At that

time the SP was the only plane capable of long-range operations. But today, the 747-300 has the same range and is significantly lower cost per seat-mile. "We fly two 747-SPs a day from New York to Tokyo, whereas Japan Airlines flies one wide-bodied 747. They're flying half the number of planes, half the crew, half the number of engines for the same revenue," Krimski says.

Pan Am is counting on getting the economics right for its entrepreneurial push into Europe. This will depend on the load factor — how many people are sitting in the plane and how much they pay — especially on thinner routes such as Nice's Value for money in first class and business class, which will account for about a third of the flight revenue, is important, especially when compared with the high quality of in-flight service provided by some European carriers. (Will the business traveler be prepared to pay a premium of around 12 percent for "Clipper Class" in Pan Am?) And additional capacity is being provided by other U.S. carriers. For example, American and Delta are now flying nonstop to Paris from Dallas and Atlanta respectively.

Krimski is confident. "The secondary cities we now serve will open up market opportunities we never had," he says. At JFK, Pan Am is promoting its "World Port" terminal, where you can change from international to domestic flights under one roof. For business travelers, there is a free helicopter service to Manhattan and Newark. And Pan Am's "World Pass" may be the frequent flier program offering the most benefits; the big payoff is two passes for 30 days of international travel when you reach 175,000 miles. But according to Krimski, the key to the leisure market is innovative fares, a hard thing to achieve in Europe's restrictive legislative climate. In April, Pan Am ran ads in the United States for introductory one-way fares of \$199 from New York to Nice and Hamburg and \$249 one way to Amsterdam, Athens, Belgrade, Budapest and Vienna, subject to "government approval." The only restrictions were midweek travel with a \$50 weekend surcharge. The fare to Hamburg has been accepted by West Germany, but that to Nice was summarily rejected by Air France. This means that the cheapest promotional round-trip fare between New York and Nice is \$779 for both airlines.

Nevertheless, Krimski expects to get a thousand new tour passengers a week to Nice. "I will certainly make money to Nice this summer," he says. "But I've got to have some interesting pricing opportunity for the off-season. The three major components for stimulating this market are price, price and price."

Aggressive marketing, additional capacity and pressure from tourist agencies and consumers may yet open up Nice and other markets to healthy competition. But if Pan Am is to succeed, its product will have to match the promise of the promotion.

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Continued from page 9

being a foreigner writing about one of Spain's greatest writers, but "I can tell you one thing, if Franco had lost the war, probably none of us would be here" — Hugh Thomas, Gerald Brenan, Herbert Southworth, Gabriel Jackson, Jean-Louis Schonberg, Claude Couffon and the many others who wrote about Spain, her revolution and the life afterward. Up until the time of Franco the country had a flourishing and brilliant culture, but it was suppressed. Spaniards could no longer write about so many things.

Nobody could be more enthusiastic about his adopted land than Gibson. He said, "Madrid is the most exciting city in Europe today. It is an amazing phenomenon, so much is going on to those who knew Madrid years back it is nothing short of a miracle. For some it may be bloody awful, but for me it is the sanctum sanctorum."

Gibson, who has lived in Madrid since 1978 with his English wife, Carol, and their two teen-aged children, says that Madrid is like Dublin, it has a living center, not like London where things are spread out.

After graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, with honors, he taught first at Queen's College in Belfast and then at London University and finally gave up teaching in 1975 to devote himself to writing. His other works include "En Busca de José Antonio" (In Search of José Antonio), "La noche que Mataron a Calvo Sotelo" (The Night They Killed Calvo Sotelo), "Paracelso, Como Fue" (Paracelso: How It Was), "Un Irlandés en España" (An Irishman in Spain) and "The English Vice," this last being a study of brutality in British public

schools. He is also working on a four-part documentary with the film director Juan Antonio Barden on the life of Lorca. "I think it is going to be very exciting — they are casting now, it must be a person with enormous charisma. I personally would like to see Jack Nicholson, but I don't suppose he would be interested."

Gibson considers the finest poems are those in "The Poet in New York" and he especially likes "Poemas del Lago Edén Mills" (Poems from Edén Mills Lake), a lake in Maine where the poet visited and was enchanted by the plants that reminded him of Granada. "The poems have a wonderful, lyrical, wistful melancholy."

"As for his plays, I like them all, but I think the best one is "La Casa de Bernarda Alba," which deals with an embittered widow and her four daughters. "His style had tightened up and he had broadened his horizons after the New York experience."

"But," said Gibson, laughing ruefully, "there is little about the man I don't like. Modern man has lost the sense of being part of nature. Lorca helps him to return to this. He has a mystical, childlike quality that will always appeal to me, his fantastic use of metaphors. Lorca puts one in touch with the deeper levels of the mind, he takes one back to their roots."

In his first book, Gibson quoted a Granada friend of the poet, Gerardo Rosales who said of Lorca, "Como un niño de mil quinientos años" (Like a child of 1,500 years). ■

Mary Pearson Kennedy is a journalist who writes on Spanish cultural affairs.

TRAVEL

A Busy Springtime in London

by Jo Thomas

LONDON — The endless days of spring and summer, when the light fingers of summer pass 10 P.M., offer a perfect time to visit London. If you are coming from the United States, the strength of the dollar makes it easier to stay here, although you may find yourself compelled to buy another suitcase before you leave.

Bring your sense of humor and brace yourself for crowds of Americans buying up the place and living like kings. Try, however, to make your hotel reservations early. The American Bar Association has London practically booked up from July 9 to 22, but at other times there are still delightful places to stay in a wide price range. Avoid scheduling anything on May 27 or Aug. 26. They are bank holidays and everything — from banks to galleries and museums — is closed.

There are many guides to London and its history, and taxi drivers are a fine source of information, but if you want to see a lot in a short time, a few hours on a tour is recommended.

London Transport offers a double-decker bus tour to Westminster Abbey, the sights of — and historic gossip about — the West End and, when possible, the Changing of the Guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace. The price is the equivalent of \$10, \$6.25 for children. The tour leaves at 10 A.M. from Wilton Road Coach Station, near Victoria Station, and returns at 1 P.M. Back through London Transport or through your hotel, or call 222-1234.

If you decide to show yourself around, London Transport has free maps, but a street guide called "A to Z (here called A to Zed) Inner London in Super Scale" is especially useful. It's small, costs \$2.60, and can be purchased at many bookshops.

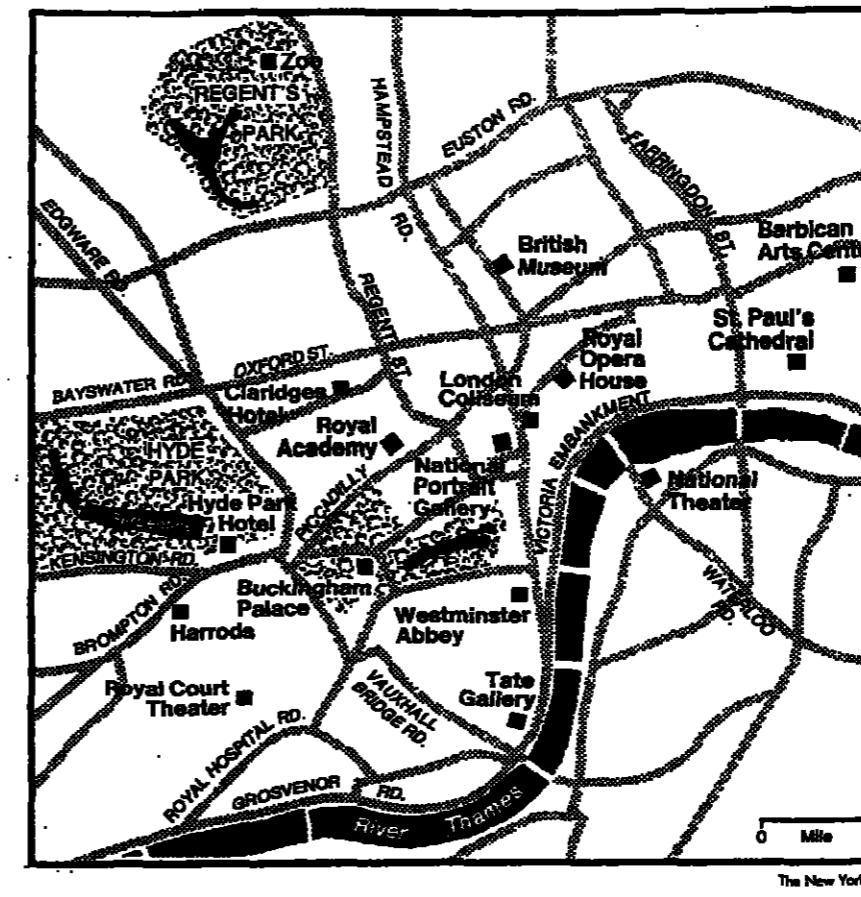
THIS is the 400th birthday of the City of Westminster and the 300th birthday of George Frederick Handel, and if you happen to be here on July 13 don't miss the free concert at the Serpentine in Hyde Park, which will start at 10 P.M. and combine Handel's "Royal Fireworks Music" and "Water Music" with a fireworks display launched from rafts. The music will be performed by André Previn and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

The Royal Opera in Covent Garden is offering five performances in May of "Samson et Dalila" with Plácido Domingo and Agnes Baltsa. In June and July you can see Jessye Norman or Rosalind Plowright in "Ariadne auf Naxos" and Frederica von Stade in "La Donna del Lago." (Tickets £7 to £27, about \$8.50 to \$45.) A high point of the summer will be the English National Opera's new production of Michael Tippett's "The Midsummer Marriage" at the London Coliseum in May and June, (£3.50 to £15.50.)

The Royal Ballet is presenting "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Les Sylphides" in May, "Swan Lake" in May and July, and "Romeo and Juliet" in August. (£4.50 to £21.)

On stage, Ian McKellen is in "Coriolanus" at Olivier stage of the National Theatre May 31 and June 1. Michael Frayn's version of Chekhov's "Wild Honey" will be at the Lyttelton May 15 to 23 (£5.50 to £11.50.) The Royal Shakespeare Company is presenting "Richard II," "Hamlet" and "Henry V" in May and June at the Barbican. (£4 to £11.50.)

In a large industrial paint depot at 98A Boundary Road in St. John's Wood, a elegant private gallery of contemporary art has opened. It is London's newest museum, and it still has no name. Charles Saatchi, of the advertising firm of Saatchi & Saatchi, and



For china, you might try Harrods or walk a short distance to the Reject Shop at 183 Brompton Road, at the corner of Beauchamp Place, which sells perfect china at popular prices. The best-selling Royal Albert Old Country Rose goes for \$174 at the Reject Shop and at \$193 at Harrods for a service for eight five-piece place settings. Coalport Countryware is \$155 at the Reject Shop and \$172 at Harrods, also for a service for eight.

RENE Bajard, who was head chef at Le Gavroche, Britain's leading French restaurant for 10 years, has just opened Mazarin (30 Winchester Street, SW1) in Pimlico. The menu is French and small — two fish and two meat dishes, appetizers and cheese or a dessert. You can choose from four good and simple wines, included in the price. We had cream of leek soup, lamb with tarragon sauce, a warm puff pastry with grapes and a bottle of Muscadet (Monday through Saturday, dinner only, 7 to 11:30, \$27 a person. Tel: 328-3366.)

For attentive service and very good food in beautiful surroundings, Rue St. Jacques, just one block off Oxford Street at 5 Charlotte Street, W1, is recommended. The German chef, Gunther Schindler, was offering grilled guinea fowl in a juniper-berry-flavored sauce recently, but the menu changes frequently, offering the best of what is in season. You're now likely to find new lamb with Madeira sauce or grilled duck with ginger and honey. (Monday through Friday, 12:30 to 2:15 and 7:15 to 11:15; \$70 for two, tax and service included. Tel: 637-0222.)

A third choice, especially for lunch if you have time, is to be antique-shopping on Portobello Road, in Clarke's at 124 Kensington Church Street, W8. Sally Clarke, the owner and chef, cooked at Michael's in Santa Monica before coming here. (Monday through Friday 12:30 to 2:15 and 7:30 to 10:30, Saturday for dinner only. Lunch \$9.25 or \$11.75, including tax and service; dinner \$16.75 inclusive.)

If you're shopping on the King's Road in Chelsea, Foxro's Oscar (79 Royal Hospital Road, SW3), is a jolly, reasonably priced place for lunch (£32-7179). Lunch or dinner with a bottle of wine would be \$20 to \$25 for two people. Mihale (68 Old Brompton Road, SW7) has a lovely luncheon menu for \$11.75 if you're coming here. (Monday through Friday 12:30 to 2:15 and 7:15 to 11:15; \$70 for two, tax and service included. Tel: 637-0222.)

For accommodations, the Connaught, the Berkeley, the Savoy and Claridge are still delightful and still expensive, starting at \$144 for a double room. If you know them, you might want to try an elegant Mayfair hotel whose address is its name, 47 Park Street (491-7282). It has suites, all with modern kitchens even though room service is from £1.50. The Scotch House in Knightsbridge is famous for quality knitwear, kilts and plaid materials. A classic cashmere sweater costs from \$80 to \$125, while a hand-knitted cashmere sweater is \$175. A plain cashmere pullover is \$14 for women or men.

For a reliable baby sitter try Childminders at 935-2049 or 935-9763. There is a registration fee of \$3.75, but the hourly charges are reasonable (from about \$2 to \$2.50 an hour, depending on the time and day), and the sitters are available on very short notice.

Shopping is nothing less than breathtaking in London, if you are looking for a good buy. Clothes, especially woolens and cashmeres, are favorites, as are antiques and

china. The latest prices on Burberry rain coats are the equivalent of \$285 for men and \$269 for women (including 15 percent Value Added Tax, which is refundable).

MANY shoppers start at Harrods, which has everything, or at Marks & Spencer on Oxford Street, which has wonderful clothes and low prices. Marks & Spencer takes no credit cards, has no dressing rooms, and will take traveler's checks only in pounds. Women's cashmere sweaters in a classic pullover style at Marks & Spencer are \$53 and come in gray, navy, camel or red. Men's cashmeres come in more colors, including yellow and light blue, and seem to be even better in quality at \$69. Beautiful all-cotton sweaters sell for \$15 for women and \$17.50 for men. Lamb's wool pullovers are \$14 for women or men.

The Scotch House in Knightsbridge is famous for quality knitwear, kilts and plaid materials. A classic cashmere sweater costs from \$80 to \$125, while a hand-knitted cashmere sweater with silver tops go for about \$175. You can bargain with many of the dealers.

The largest collection of British contemporary glass can be found at Coleridge, which has its main gallery at 192 Fiddicombe. Items include Anthony Stern's bright vases (£330 to \$500), subtle landscapes by William Walker (£290 to \$375) or plates by Brian Blaithorn (£100 and up). You can also find glass nuggets and marbles from about 10 cents.

CONNOISSEUR'S delight? Try England's Aldeburgh in June, the festival founded by Benjamin Britten and carried on by his friends among them Murray Perahia, the American pianist; there is a pendant in August in the form of the Rostropovich Festival, also in the Snape Maltings Concert Hall near Aldeburgh.

On the Bordeaux Festival this month, which offers a particularly rich collection of French musicians. Or the Festival Hector Berlioz in and near Lyon. Or Austria's Schubertiade Hohenems, a feast of Schubert's music by leading chamber and chamber musicians, including three different accounts of his song cycle "Die Winterreise." Or Gian Carlo Menotti's Spoleto Festival in Italy, or Finland's Savonlinna Festival. For those interested in contemporary music, there are three fine fall festivals: the Festival d'Automne in Paris, the Warsaw Autumn and the Styrian Autumn in Graz, Austria.

Whatever your musical tastes, there should be something to enjoy. And remember: what makes a festival special is not just the quality of its performances or the charm of its setting. It is the very fact that visitors have extricated themselves from their everyday lives, made a journey from afar and hence have become especially receptive to an artistic experience out of the ordinary. It doesn't always happen just that way. But it happens often enough to make the journeys worthwhile.

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Europe's Summer Festivals

Continued from page 9

because of the reopening last February of the gorgeous Semper opera house and East Germany's attempt to attract stellar performers. The Prague Spring Festival is worth attending, too, in part for unusual Czechoslovak opera repertoire — in particular the works of Smetana, Dvorak and Janácek — and in part for the sheer beauty of the city.

One other category of festival might be singled out, in which an unusual setting provides a home of its own. Chief among such festivals are the opera performances in the Roman arena in Verona, Italy, and in the Roman theater in Orange, France, as well as on the floating stage in Lake Constance at the Bregenz Festival in Austria, in the courtyard

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Ch%
Bernard	5127	104	102	+16	+16
AT&T	21405	222	218	+16	+16
United	1200	116	112	+16	+16
Chrysler	12799	224	216	+16	+16
East	327	327	327	+16	+16
Boeing	978	127	127	+16	+16
General	220	216	216	+16	+16
Motor	176	176	176	+16	+16
MetLife	176	176	176	+16	+16
Exxon	240	216	216	+16	+16
Coca-Cola	251	212	212	+16	+16
Motorola	251	212	212	+16	+16

Dow Jones Averages					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Ch%
Indus	12128	1265.97	1260.27	+16.49	+1.3%
Trans	11712	1192.50	1192.50	+16.49	+1.3%
Utilities	12726	1274.74	1274.74	+16.49	+1.3%
Comp	11724	1187.88	1187.88	+16.49	+1.3%

NYSE Index					
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Ch%
Composite	105.21	104.69	105.31	+1.75	+1.7%
Industrials	119.92	119.92	120.27	+1.35	+1.2%
Trans.	112.47	112.47	112.47	+1.44	+1.3%
Utilities	105.21	104.69	105.31	+1.75	+1.7%
Finance	112.47	112.47	112.47	+1.44	+1.3%

Thursday's NYSE Closing					
Advanced	214	205	214	+1	+1
Declined	223	223	223	-1	-1
Unchanged	223	223	223	-1	-1
Total Issues	223	223	223	-1	-1
New Lows	11	11	11	-1	-1
New Highs	11	11	11	-1	-1
Volume up	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1
Volume down	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1

AMEX Diaries					
Close	Prev.				
Advanced	214	205	214	+1	+1
Declined	223	223	223	-1	-1
Unchanged	223	223	223	-1	-1
Total Issues	223	223	223	-1	-1
New Lows	11	11	11	-1	-1
New Highs	11	11	11	-1	-1
Volume up	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1
Volume down	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Year		
Composite	202.72	+2.29	227.81	223.71	
Industrials	202.45	+2.27	227.45	223.67	
Trans.	202.92	+2.27	228.98	227.63	
Finance	202.02	+2.27	228.25	227.63	
Utilities	202.02	+2.27	228.25	227.63	
Services	202.02	+2.27	228.25	227.63	
Transport.	202.02	+2.27	228.25	227.63	
Transp.	202.02	+2.27	228.25	227.63	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Ch%
GAT In	576	122	122	+12	+12
Wingard	2690	127	127	+12	+12
Altria	1272	127	127	+12	+12
Astrotec	147	114	114	+12	+12
Exxon	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Forestall	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Marathon	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Transp.	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Transp.	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Transp.	1162	216	216	+12	+12
Transp.	1162	216	216	+12	+12

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	764	764	764	+1	+1
Unchanged	205	205	205	-1	-1
Total Issues	205	205	205	-1	-1
New Lows	12	12	12	-1	-1
New Highs	12	12	12	-1	-1
Volume up	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1
Volume down	1,177,335	1,177,335	1,177,335	-1	-1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	15971	15971	+15971	+100%
May 7	161,905	161,905	161,905	+161,905	+100%
May 6	161,501	161,501	161,501	+161,501	+100%
May 2	162,079	162,079	162,079	+162,079	+100%

Standard & Poor's Index					
Industrials	202.50	202.45	202.50	+1.05	+0.5%
Utilities	182.33	182.27	182.33	+0.95	+0.5%
Finance	181.92	181.87	181.92	+0.95	+0.5%

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	4,720,000	4,720,000	4,720,000	+4,720,000	+100%
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+7,000,000	+100%

AMEX Stock Index				
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Audi Hopes to Stay Ahead by Getting There First

(Continued from Page 13)
cost. And this year it's introducing a model that adds antilock brakes to four-wheel drive.

The impetus behind these innovations, Audi executives and industry watchers agree, is Mr. Piech. A grandson of Ferdinand Porsche, founder of the Porsche automobile company and designer of the original Volkswagen, Mr. Piech comes to his technical inclinations naturally. He was the senior technical director at Porsche until he left as a result of a dispute within the family-controlled company.

He and Peter Fischer, vice president of Volkswagen of America's Audi division, say the company is relying on advanced technology to give the brand credibility when compared with more established names such as Mercedes-Benz and BMW, and to move into their price range.

The firm's new model, the 3000 Turbo Quattro, will be priced at

almost \$30,000. The car, which was introduced in Colorado Springs to editors of auto magazines during Mr. Piech's visit, will go on sale later this year.

Faith in technology has paid off well for the division.

In 1976, it sold 33,316 cars in the United States at prices not much above Volkswagen's top-of-the-line models. The cars were undistinguished in styling, according to automotive experts, and plagued with reliability problems. Since sales have fluctuated in the 36,000 to 51,000 range, but last year Audi sold more than 70,000 cars at prices ranging from \$14,000 to \$35,000.

Mr. Piech's approach is generally praised by automotive critics.

"Audi has used technology to move itself up in the market and I think they have advanced the automobile as a whole," said David E. Davis Jr., the editor of *Car and Driver* magazine. "Technology was stagnant for so long. It is only recently that it has begun to change."

Mr. Piech avoided specific questions about automotive innovations on the ground that to do so would disclose the company's future product programs. But he said gearboxes probably would be improved, if only because they had been neglected for so long, and that aerodynamics would remain an important field of research.

A penguin, he noted, has a drag coefficient of 0.1, compared with about 0.3 for the best Audi cars now. "It is an ugly bird, it looks like a station wagon, but it has 0.1 rating," he said. "If a penguin can have a 0.1, my engineers will have to find a way to do it, too, even if it takes 20 years."

Cars will also gradually lose weight as materials and techniques pioneered in aircraft construction are adapted to automobiles. This should solve one of the auto industry's big problems, Mr. Piech said, by allowing the same basic car to be shifted toward fuel efficiency or

high performance, depending on prevailing public demand.

Some question whether devotion to technology alone can be a successful long-term strategy for a relatively high-cost auto maker, particularly with the aggressive Japanese companies also seeking to move to a higher market level.

"I think it leaves them tremendously vulnerable," said Leon Mandel, editor of *Autoweek* magazine. "It is so easy for somebody else, to take the technology edge away. Mazda, for example, is working on a four-wheel steering car. Nobody has a lock on technology."

But Mr. Piech said he is confident of staying a step or two ahead of the Japanese. "Take four-wheel drive," he said. "They looked at us for a few years and then decided to start. They look at what we do right and what we do wrong and do what we do right. We think we are able to be more innovative than Japan."

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Johnson & Johnson Appoints 3 Executive Vice Chairmen

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Johnson & Johnson, the diversified U.S. maker of health-care products, has appointed three members of its executive committee to the new posts of vice chairman of the committee, each responsible for a principal sector of the company's business.

The vice chairmen and their responsibilities are Robert E. Campbell, professional health-care products worldwide and companies in Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean; David E. Collins, consumer products worldwide and companies in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, and Robert N. Wilson, pharmaceutical products worldwide and companies in Asia and the Pacific region.

Johnson & Johnson said the move was "designed to better coordinate the company's diverse businesses and to enhance faster decision-making." It added that the

new structure was appropriate because of its expansion geographically and in product technology.

The new vice chairman will report to David R. Clare, president of Johnson & Johnson and chairman of its executive committee.

Credit Suisse of Zurich opened an office in Beijing to begin making it the first Swiss bank to have representation in the Chinese capital. The new office is managed by Hans-Peter Brunner.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC of London has named Peter McSloy general manager, Europe, succeeding Ian Watson, who retired. Mr. McSloy moves to the bank's head office from Brussels, where he was managing director of Continental Bank. In addition, Philippe Bouckaert, formerly Continental Illinois Bank's general manager in France, has been appointed an assistant general manager with Standard Chartered. Michael McWilliam, group managing

Reuters Names Hogg Chairman

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds PLC, the British textiles, paint and packaging group, will become the new chairman of Reuters Holdings PLC on July 1, the Reuters board announced Thursday.

Sir Christopher, 48, joined the board last year when it was expanded after the company went public.

He will succeed Sir Denis Hamilton, who has been chairman since June, 1979 and a Reuters board member since 1967. The chairmanship of Reuters is a part-time, non-executive post.

of its European group, has become managing director of Blackstone Europe, a division that makes radiators and coolers. His appointment is part of a restructuring of the tire and rubber maker's businesses.

Armstrong Rubber Co. of Connecticut said Kurt J. Johansson, formerly executive vice president

of the company, has become managing director of Blackstone Europe.

A division that makes radiators

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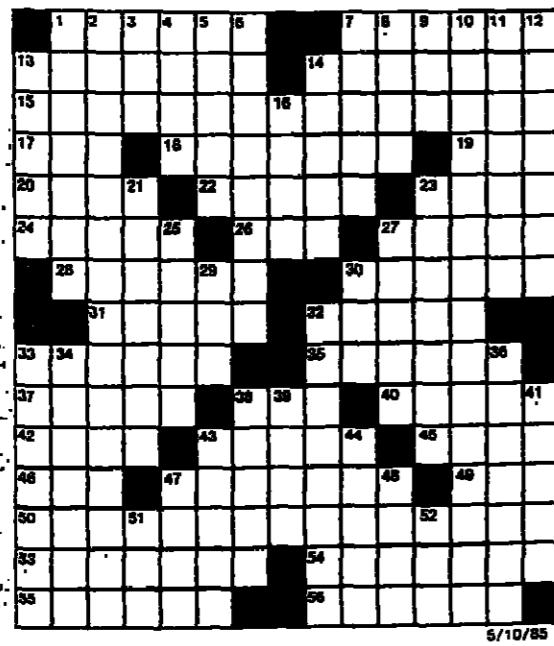
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ACROSS

- 1 Libra's symbol
- 7 All-day rain
- 13 Bach work
- 14 Tunisian coin
- 15 Purple
- 17 Baseball pos.
- 18 Fodders for livestock
- 19 Genetic initials
- 20 Wicker basket
- 22 Remote broadcasts
- 23 Item in a bar
- 24 Piano part
- 26 Pea or carrot, for short
- 27 Wimows
- 28 Mock
- 30 Churchill's successor: 1945
- 31 Debussy contemporary
- 32 Writer Louis
- 33 Sluggish
- 35 Gets an extension
- 37 Become a member of
- 38 Play by E. E. Cummings
- 40 Kind of therapy
- 42 Honors during a rubber

DOWN

- 1 Flubbed a drive
- 2 Gray
- 3 Item in the hole of holes
- 4 Vietnamese is its capital
- 5 Mischievous
- 6 Standard for altitudes
- 7 Dams' mates
- 8 Ransom, the car maker
- 9 Subject of a Sheed book
- 10 Blue
- 11 Spring forth
- 12 Fall back
- 13 Friable
- 14 Second son of Jephthah
- 16 Confessed, with "clean"
- 19 Mardi Gras events
- 21 Brooding hens
- 22 Reddish brown
- 23 Brooding hens
- 25 Football pos.
- 26 Suffix for a paraffin
- 27 Attack
- 28 Frosty cream puffs
- 29 Cub Scout unit
- 30 Suffix for a paraffin
- 31 Vest pair
- 33 Sheds
- 34 Cover with a hard coating
- 36 Mill, near Sacramento
- 38 Parasites' victims
- 39 "Leave—Beaver"
- 41 Young salmon
- 43 Islamic spirit
- 44 Construct
- 47 Unless, in law
- 48 Hawker's goal
- 51 Henri or Jacques
- 52 Inventor's initials

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

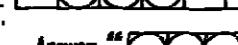
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUTED

RYGOL

ANGOLS

DEBUMI

Answer: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS MIRTH SHREWD PITIED

Answer: What a miniskirt is—“TEMPT-DRESS”

WEATHER

EUROPE

High Low

Asia

High Low

Amsterdam

Brussels

Paris

London

Milan

Moscow

Nice

Oslo

Prague

Stockholm

Vienna

Paris

SPORTS

Bird Leads Celtics Past Pistons

By Anthony Cotton

Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Larry Bird, held to two points in the fourth quarter in each of the two previous games, scored 17 in the final 12 minutes Wednesday for a career playoff high of 43 points as the Boston Celtics defeated the Detroit Pistons.

NBA PLAYOFFS

total, 130-123, in Game 5 of their National Basketball Association series.

Dennis Johnson, consistent throughout the night, provided 30 points for Boston, which took a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal series. Game 6 will be played Friday night in Detroit.

Vinnie Johnson, a thorn in the Celtics' side during the Pistons' 102-99 victory in Game 4, led Detroit with 30 points but his team could not overcome Bird, Dennis Johnson or the Celtics' marksmanship from the free throw line.

"We knew what we had to do as a team and we did it," said Dennis Johnson, whose status at game time had been uncertain because of a sore back. "Maybe we held the ball back a few times when we should have passed it forward, but for the most part we did it."

The "it" was move the basketball fast break, which, when not meeting up easy lay-ups, created un-



Dennis Johnson.

field but the predominantly outside-shooting Pistons couldn't make a fourth-quarter miracle. As jumper after jumper fell away from the rim, the Celtics' grinding eventually took over.

Besides the problem of playing against the Celtics in Boston Garden, where they have won 17 of their last 18 playoff games, Detroit's Isiah Thomas had to do it without his uniform, stolen during the day. The shirt Thomas wore had a 42 but lacked a name. That was fitting, because the performance of the player wearing it wasn't especially noteworthy.

"When they unpacked the uniform tonight mine wasn't there," Thomas said. "It threw me off a little bit. I don't think my head was in the game during part of the first quarter. It just didn't feel right."

This was the 15th time in 15 opportunities since 1962 that the Celtics won at home in the fifth game of a 2-2 series. Still, no one on the Pistons was ready to concede Boston a spot in the conference finals against the Philadelphia 76ers.

"We're a capable team, they're a capable team. Tonight they made the plays and we didn't," said Thomas. "I think all the pressure's on them. They have to win again to end the series. They're the defending champs and have to repeat. We weren't even supposed to get this far so there's no pressure on us."

The Pistons' Kelly Tripucks (front) and the Celtics' Kevin McHale on the floor, wrestling for possession of the ball.



the-best-matches that the Celtics took advantage of.

"We haven't been forcing our offense on their defense, that's what we worked on the last couple of days," said Dennis Johnson. "At times, tonight I saw the team that we were back 50 or so games into the season."

That included Bird, troubled recently by bursitis in his right elbow. The problem was anything but noticeable Wednesday. Bird was good on 17 of 33 shots from the field.

Detroit shot 50 percent from the

VANTAGE POINT / Scott Ostler**From the Horse's Mouth: If Spend A Buck Could Only Reply**

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — By now, everybody involved in the Spend A Buck controversy has been heard from. Everyone except Spend himself, the kid who is doing the running.

What say? Horses can't talk?

There are people now who claim to be able to converse with horses.

But maybe it's time we allowed the horses to have a voice in their own career decisions.

Right now would be a good time to start with Spend A Buck.

"Big fella," his owner would ask, "would you rather run in the Preakness or the Jersey Derby?"

"What's the difference, boss?"

"Well, in the Preakness, you would be running for prestige. In the Jersey Derby, you would be running for money."

"And if I rake in all this money in Jersey, will I become a candidate to appear on 'Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous'?"

and Famous? Will you buy me a beach barn on Maui? A Gucci saddle? A pepperoni pizza?"

"Well, no. I will have your stall repainted."

"On the other hand, if I win the Preakness, I'm on my way to a Triple Crown, which will greatly increase my popularity around the singles' barns when I'm finally spending a buck."

Spend A Buck's owner, Dennis Diaz, didn't consult with Spend before deciding to pass up the major league Preakness and run his horse in a barn league race in New Jersey.

Once again, the sport of horse racing has shown its cover.

It has exposed itself as being as much a sport as is a game of street-corner dice.

Horse people are always trying to convince the skeptics that racing is a sport, not just a big state lottery on hoofs.

They tell us about the beauty and grace of the animals, the excitement

and tradition of the sport. If then they take the money and run.

Great champions have been retired to stud after the equivalent of their rookie year. And now the horse of the decade comes along and his owner sells out his chances at the Triple Crown for a few dollars O.K., a few million.

Some people will sympathize with Diaz. He can make himself a quick \$2.6 million by winning the Jersey race.

But not by running in the Jersey Derby. It won't matter how fast Spend A Buck runs in that race.

Who would remember Willie Mays' catch off Vic Wertz in 1954 if he had taken place in spring training?

The racing establishment doesn't get off the hook here, either.

Through arrogance, racing's powers have allowed the Triple Crown to be devalued to the equivalent of a dime-store tia.

Like the Boston Marathon people, who have let that race fade to

nothing league status by refusing to confront the realities of amateurism, the Triple Crown people have sacrificed prestige by not keeping their purses competitive.

They lost Spend A Buck by trying to save a buck.

Still, Diaz is the main heavy of the hour. If he owned the Dodgers, he would probably pass up the World Series for a more lucrative barnstorming tour of Japan.

Tradition? Glory? Ultimate competition? Who needs it?

Maybe the horse does. Racing people constantly try to humanize their animals. A trainer or owner will talk about how his or her horse has a lot of heart, or is very intelligent, or loves the thrill of racing and really understands his purpose for being on the track, or really responds to the cheers of the fans.

If that's so, then in this case at least, the animals have an edge on the humans.

Diaz is letting down his sport. If anything can bring fans to horse racing, it's a fast, front-running, dashing horse such as Spend A Buck.

Superstars are in short supply these days, and sports fans are eager and willing to adopt even a four-legged one. A horse like Spend A Buck can capture the public's collective imagination.

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Ashe Prepares Himself For Another Challenge

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Under the dimmed glow of crystal chandeliers in an opulent oval ballroom, Arthur Ashe had been applauding, along with more than three dozen other tennis personalities.

As slim as a service line, the Davis Cup captain was one of only five players introduced at Tennis magazine's 20th anniversary party as among both the top 20 of the last two decades and the 20 "most influential" in the sport in that era. The other two honorees were Bjorn Borg, Jimmy Connors, Billie Jean King and Chris Evert Lloyd.

And when the party ended Tuesday evening, Ashe was standing on the carpeted balcony above the Hamley Palace lobby when a middle-aged woman was introduced to him.

"Congratulations," she said gaily, shaking hands. "For all of us fans, you've done it."

Ashe indeed has done it: Wimbledon champion, U.S. Open champion. Recently elected to the Tennis Hall of Fame, he will be formally inducted July 13 in Newport, Rhode Island. During his time in tennis, he has been the "first black" American male to ever win a Grand Slam.

"I wasn't surprised at being named one of the top players of the last 20 years," Ashe said, alluding to his ranking behind Borg, Connors, John McEnroe, John Newcombe, Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall, in that order. "But being one of the most influential people made me stop and think. Maybe it was for setting an example across the board."

Ashe is about to set another example. Now 41 years old, he stopped competing in 1980 after the first of two heart-bypass operations. But he will soon be serving in an even tougher type of match.

"People always ask me," Ashe said, "what can I tell McEnroe and Connors during a match?"

Later in the opening match at Goteborg last December, Connors was about to walk onto the court against Mats Wilander.

"Jimmy was steaming," Ashe recalled. "He didn't want to be there in the first place because his wife was about to have a baby, he hadn't played in five and one half weeks, and he hated playing on clay. I told him, 'It's not over until it's over, get back to basics.' He lost, but he listened."

After two heart-bypass operations, Ashe knows what it is to listen, especially to his own voice when the anesthesia wears off.

"I remember the date of those operations like they were my birthday: 12-13-79 and 6-21-83," he said. "And when I woke up after each one, I said to myself, 'Here we go again.'

If the United States were to re-capture the Davis Cup with McEnroe

as captain in 1986, he will be the Davis Cup captain again, in 1988 after the United States failed to win the Davis Cup last year with both McEnroe and Connors, two of the world's best singles players.

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The reply seems to put an end to hopes that such stars as Argentine Diego Maradona of Napoli and Brazilian Zico of Udinese will be able to return home before the end of Italian First Division play, May 20.

Foreign Stars to Stay on Italian Teams

ROME (UPI) — The president of Italy's soccer league has given a firm "no" to requests by the Argentine and Brazilian federations that South American stars in Italy be allowed to join their national teams before the end of the Italian season for World Cup qualification games.

Pedro Sordillo, responding to a tele sent earlier this week by the heads of the two South American federations, said: "It is absolutely necessary that the foreigners remain at the disposition of their respective clubs until the end of the season."

The reply seems to put an end to hopes that such stars as Argentine

Diego Maradona of Napoli and Brazilian Zico of Udinese will be able to return home before the end of Italian First Division play, May 20.

Mears Breaks Unofficial Lap Record

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Rick Mears, the defending Indianapolis 500 champion, broke the unofficial lap record at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Wednesday.

Mears drove his 1983 March-Cosworth at 213.271 mph (343.278 kph), breaking the unofficial track record of 212.816 mph (342.484 kph) set on Tuesday by Roberto Guerrero. Tom Sneva holds the official mark, which can only be posted in qualifying or the race, of 210.689 mph (339.062 kph). Official qualifying for the May 26 race begins Saturday.

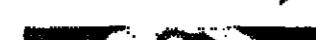
Ryan Misses No-Hitter, Expos Prevail

Ryan Misses No-Hitter, Expos Prevail

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — Nolan Ryan of the Houston Astros was on the track of another no-hitter Wednesday night at Montreal against the Expos but lost his bid for his sixth career no-hitter in the sixth inning. He had lost the game even earlier.

Although he struck out 10 bat-



ning runs to lead the Dodgers. Jack Clark hit his fifth homer for St. Louis.

Mariners 4, Brewers 2

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Mike Moore came within three outs of pitching the first no-hitter in Seattle history. With the help of reliever Edwin Nunez, Moore and the Mariners survived a ninth-inning Milwaukee uprising to defeat the Brewers.

White Sox 4, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Ron Kittle and Jerry Hairston hit home runs in the second and Britt Burns and three relievers combined on a three-hitter to lift the White Sox.

Red Sox 6, Angels 1

In Boston, Tony Armas hit his eighth homer and Dennis Boyd pitched a four-hitter to lift the Red Sox to their fifth victory in six games.

A's 6, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Carney Lansford collected three hits, including an RBI double, and Dusty Baker, Mike Davis and Donnie Hill had homers to power the A's. Steve McCatty was the winner and Jay Howell earned his eighth save.

Tigers 9, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Alex Sanchez belted two home runs and Lance Parrish added another to back the strong pitching of Dan Perry. Willie Hernandez posted his sixth save.

Twins 8, Yankees 6

In Kansas City, Missouri, Lynn Jones broke his slump with four RBI, helping the Royals end a five-game losing streak. Reliever Mike LaCoss picked up the victory, and Scott McGregor was its inadequate.

(LAT, UPI)

Lynch notched his third career complete game.

Reds 8, Phillies 2

In Philadelphia, Dave Van

Gorder hit his first major league home run, a three-run shot that highlighted a four-run sixth inning to lead the Reds. Jay Tibbs was the winner and John Denny the loser.

Padres 12, Pirates 2

In San Diego, Andy Hawkins

coasted to his sixth straight victory and Terry Kennedy keyed a five-run fourth inning with a three-run double to lead the Padres. Steve Garvey hit his fifth home run as San Diego belted out 15 hits.

Cubs 1, Giants 0

In San Francisco, Kirk Sutcliffe

struck out a season-high 12 and Ryne Sandberg hit a first-inning homer to lift the Cubs. Sutcliffe gave up six hits and walked just two in recording his third complete game of the season.

Dodgers 3, Cardinals 2

In Los Angeles, veteran Bill Russell

OBSERVER

A Change of Image

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I used to work hard at being Humphrey Bogart. The trench coat, the cigarette cupped in my hand while I coolly appraised beauties I wouldn't hesitate to sleep with for 20 years if they knocked off my partner, the snap-brim hat that could double as an umbrella if I had to wait in a Paris downpour sometime for a scoundrel like Mrs. Victor Laszlo who would never appear — I worked at the full construction.

All right, it was not always successful. My friend Finney told me to forget the snap-brim hat. "It emphasizes your pointy head," he said, so I gave it up, but not graciously. Finney was working hard at being Errol Flynn, and though the mustache he had grown for this purpose wasn't really bad, I said.

"You ought to get rid of the mustache, Finney, it emphasizes your resemblance to Groucho Marx."

Afterward, I felt so rotten about this — the mustache was the only trimming on Finney that was a bit like Errol Flynn — that I went to a bar and tipped the piano player to play "As Time Goes By" and waited to drink too much but didn't because of what my doctor had recently told me about my liver.

Those were the days before Finney and I lost our passion for the great existential heroes of modern times. I'm not sure what happened to us, except age. It's inevitable, I suppose, that a man whose joints creak when he gets out of bed will lose his zest for standing in Paris downpours waiting for women he knows will never show up.

I don't recall giving up Bogart. He slowly worked his way out of my bones and psyche, so slowly that I didn't notice he was gone, until Finney came over for pinocchio one night and entered saying:

"Mrs. Finney cautioned me that this game would be too hard and urged me to avoid it. 'Take the easy way, Mr. Finney,' she said. And do you know what I said to her? I said, 'Mrs. Finney, I will never take the easy way.' And do you know why I will never take the easy way? For seven reasons. Reason No. 1: The easy way is..."

No, Finney was not raving mad. He simply was working hard at being Richard Nixon. I respected

that. My own life had seemed empty ever since I'd lost Bogart. I imagined Finney had felt the same emptiness since the break of his knees at rising had started making a mockery of his Errol Flynn hopes.

Yet a man had to work at being somebody other than himself.

What was more American in a man that trying to find a personality from somebody famous?

Why were famous people always before us, infesting magazine covers and television and movies and newspapers, except to show that their famous personalities were so superior to our dull, unfamous personalities that we had better slip into one of theirs?

"But why Nixon?" I asked.

Well, it was the age of conservatism. He was too sedate now to work at being a glamorous conservative movie star like Frank Sinatra or Charlton Heston, and he didn't feel the call to work at being a famous conservative person like Jerry Falwell.

"I would have started working on Ronald Reagan if you hadn't already absorbed the role so thoroughly," he said.

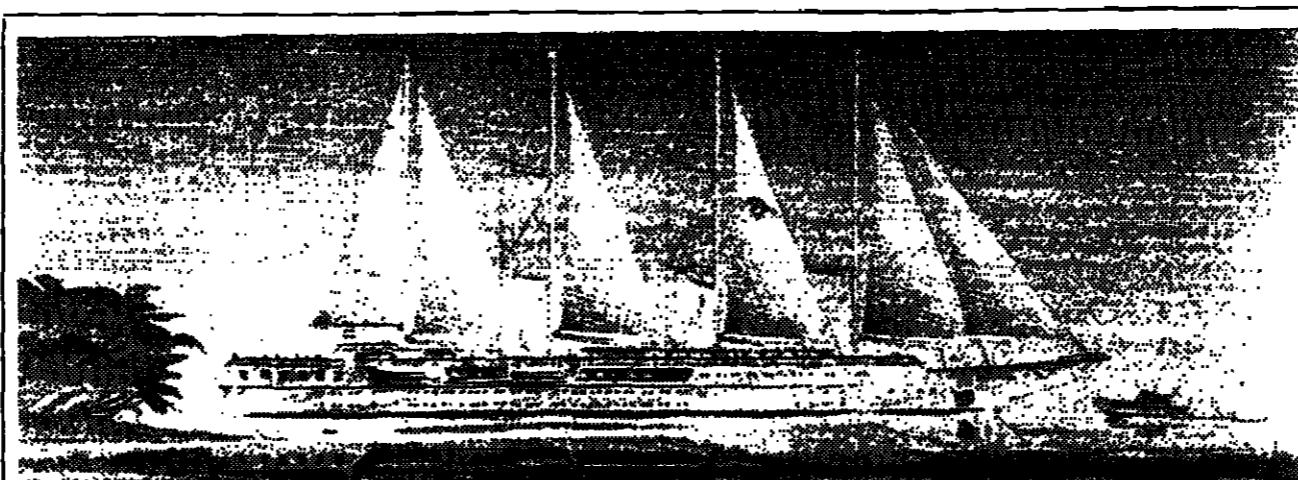
Until Finney mentioned it, I hadn't realized I'd been working at Ronald Reagan. Now suddenly I understood why for months I had been walking briskly along sidewalks, looking over my shoulder to the world behind me and, with hand clapped to my ear, shouting, "I can't hear you."

"When the president does that number, it's because they're reviving up the helicopter engines to drown out the reporters' questions," said Finney, "but when you do it just makes you look silly, like the old days when you were walking at Bogart and would go into your trench-coat pocket for your card and come out with nothing but your right index finger."

Working at Ronald Reagan, I'm now equipped with six-guns instead of rods. That's why you'll see me walking around, shoulders back, arms crooked at the elbows, hands just a few inches away from the hips — just the way the president walks.

I may look funny, but it's healthier than standing in those awful downpours waiting for beauties who never show up.

New York Times Service



An artist's rendering of the Windstar, now under construction in Le Havre.

Cruise Line Returns to the Days of Sail

By Joseph Novitski

PARIS — A tall sailing ship, the first in three-quarters of a century to be built from the keel up for strictly commercial purposes, is being constructed for an American cruise line in a French shipyard.

The Windstar, whose four masts will each tower 188 feet (57 meters) above the water, is neither an anachronism nor an experiment. The cut of her modern rig, the largest of its kind ever undertaken, would be recognized on sight by most cruising sailors, but it is being designed and developed by computers.

Computers will also control the external stabilizers and internal ballasting, as well as the interaction between sail and auxiliary engine power. But the ship was designed from the start, in Finland and in France, to move best and fastest under sail.

The staysail schooner sailplan, with sails that will roll up like window blinds on remote command to huge hydraulic winches, has half the total area of the last and largest square riggers. But it has such efficiency and ease of operation that a turn-of-the-century sailor, bound around Cape Horn, might have cried for it.

All those involved in the project, from the American board chairman to the French project engineers, point out that, *in fact*, practicality rules, not nostalgia. The \$3-million cruise ship was commissioned to make money carrying cruise passengers, not to test theories of energy conservation.

"Fuel economy was not the primary consideration," said Karl G. Andren, the Finnish-born son of a sea captain. He formed Miami-based Windstar Sail Cruises Ltd. as the ship's owner and operator and is the company's board chairman. Andren, 38, moved from a career on Wall Street into shipping 10 years ago and is now president of the Circle Line, which carries passengers on tours of New York's harbor.

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New York Times Service

"The primary consideration was a marketing decision, based on study, that the cruise market was ripe for specialization, for a new kind of cruise," he said.

Still, all the leaders of the project seem to have a sense that they are making history by bringing new technology to bear on the ancient art of going to sea under sail. Even a delegation of unionized French shipyard workers, visiting management on other matters, asked for permission to photograph the recently completed scale model of the new ship type.

The construction plans for the Windstar show two decks of outside cabins only, public rooms with roofs that roll away at night to give a view of the sails and stars, and outboard-powered launches to take passengers diving, water-skiing or touring. Other touches will include intricate cabinetry and individual video player in the cabins.

The Windstar and an identical ship, Windsong, were ordered in November by Windstar Sail Cruises at a cost of \$66 million. They are to carry 150 passengers in a luxury setting designed by a Parisian architect, Marc Held, on two-week cruises in the Caribbean and, eventually, the Mediterranean.

The first keel was laid March 27 in Le Havre. The Windstar's maiden voyage, after extensive fitting and testing, is scheduled for early December 1986. Bookings will be taken late this year.

The Windstar will be long, lean and lofty, and, at 440 feet overall and 361 feet on the waterline, larger than the largest square-rigged training vessel now sailing. Its hull more closely resembles the last commercial square-riggers than a modern passenger ship, but its four masts will be taller than the tallest mast on the famous Cutty Sark clipper.

"There is no doubt that she is to be a sailing ship," says Francois Faury, 49, the engineer in charge of the yard in Le Havre where 80

welders are cutting and fitting plates and ribs in rusty-roose-colored steel, while engineers and computer-programmers design and test the hull and sail propulsion system.

The sailing system, assisted by three diesel-electric engines, is descended from the big Yankee schooners that traded between New England and the Caribbean in the dying days of sail between the two world wars. The French builders are also drawing on research by the U.S. Maritime Administration predicted that modern sailing vessels with auxiliary power might prove faster trading routes more cheaply than motor vessels if the price of bunker fuel rose above \$15 a barrel. The price has now reached \$40 a barrel, but no test of a modern sailing rig on this scale has yet been undertaken.

The Windstar marks such a departure from current design that it will undoubtedly serve as a practical test for others interested in the energy savings of sail. As Faury said at an engineering symposium two years ago, of an experimental Japanese ship: "She has made it possible to discover and solve practical problems and to make shipowners and builders aware of the idea, which is certainly not new, that the wind is an inexhaustible source of energy that is quite easily converted."

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PEOPLE

Being No. 2 at No. 10

Denis Thatcher, husband of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, says that, for him, living at No. 10 Downing Street means "always being present but never there, a few steps behind, staying out of trouble." In an interview given to his daughter, Carrie, a reporter for the Daily Telegraph, Thatcher, who turns 70 today, said he took pride in his dapper appearance and was philosophical about his age. "I agree with Madame Chenevay, who said, 'It feels fine when you consider the alternative,'" he said. "I can still play 36 holes of golf in a day. It gets a bit like hard work sometimes, but I can still walk around." Often asked how he keeps fit, Thatcher said he regularly made old ladies giggle with his stock reply: "Gin and cigarettes."

Thomas R. Kendrick, director of operations of the Kennedy Center in Washington, will resign in September to become executive director of the \$8.5-million Orange County Performing Arts Center being built in Southern California. The Kennedy Center has been undergoing radical changes with the inauguration of the American National Theater under the direction of Peter Sellars, but Kendrick and the center's chairman, Roger L. Stevens, denied any connection between the resignation and the establishment of the theater.

The exiled Czechoslovak novelist Milan Kundera, accepting the Jerusalem Prize for the Freedom of Man in Society, said he believed the novel had "come into the world as the echo of God's laughter." Kundera has lived in Paris since 1975. The jury of Israeli professors and writers said they gave Kundera the prize because he wrote about "the power of the totalitarian regime and the power of Western excess consumption" in such novels as "The Unbearable Lightness of Being."

Luciano Pavarotti became overjoyed during rehearsals for a French television program and returned to Italy after being ordered by a doctor to rest, the program's host said Thursday. Pavarotti, 49, is also scheduled to sing in Verdi's "The Masked Ball," opening May 18 at the Paris Opera. A spokesman for the Opera, however, denied reports that the tenor had canceled his engagement. Prince Bernhard, 73, husband of former Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, was discharged from a hospital Thursday after an exploratory abdominal operation in Leiden University hospital, a government spokesman said.

Joseph Novitski, a former correspondent for The New York Times and The Washington Post, is writing a book about the Windstar.

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